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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

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GREECE.

Greece Determined to Declare War against Turkey.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3—2 P. M.

Dispatches received to-day from Athens bring the intelligence that the Greek Government has announced its determination of declaring war against the Sublime Porte on the 1st of September, should the hostilities against the Christians in the Island of Candia not be ended by that time.

Great military preparations are being made for such a contingency, and orders have been issued calling out the entire reserves of the Kingdom.

FRANCE.

Arrival of the Dunderberg at Cherbourg.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The American iron-clad ram *Dunderberg*, which was purchased by the French Government, after a remarkably quick and successful trip across the Atlantic has reached her destination in safety.

The following telegraphic dispatch announces her arrival in French waters:

CHERBOURG, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

To James W. Buchan & Co., Paris:

The *Dunderberg* has arrived here in fourteen days and seventeen hours from New-York. All on board are well. The vessel is in good condition. Although we had heavy weather and high seas, the ship behaved nobly and proved herself a splendid sea boat.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WEBB.

Intended Interview Between Napoleon and King William of Prussia.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

It is said that arrangements are being made for an interview between the Emperor NAPOLEON and King WILLIAM of Prussia, to take place after the visit of the former to Vienna. The place of the meeting has not yet been designated.

Postponement of Napoleon's Departure for Vienna.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3—Evening.

The departure of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, for Vienna, has been postponed one week.

Minister Moustier to Accompany the Emperor.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will be accompanied by M. MOUSTIER, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his visit to the Emperor of Austria, and will remain three days in the Austrian Capital.

International Exhibitions Conducive to Peace.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Emperor has received an address from the foreign members of the Imperial Commission of the *Exposition Universelle*, in his reply to which he says: "The hopes for the peace and progress of the whole world spring from such Exhibitions."

HUNGARY.

The Election of Kossuth to the Diet Alarming the Conservatives.

PESTH, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The election of LOUIS KOSSUTH to the Hungarian Diet from Waitzen causes alarm among the members of the Conservative Party of Hungary, who think that the extreme views and powerful prestige of the Ex-President may lead to a disturbance of the existing political agreement with the Emperor of Austria.

ITALY.

Movements of a Fenian Leader.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, one of the leaders of the recent Fenian movement in the United States, is now in Naples, where he is reported to be intriguing with the Radical Democrats and men of the party of action in Southern Italy.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 3.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 25.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of July, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Queen* sailed simultaneously with the *City of Baltimore*. The advices by the *City of Baltimore* have mostly been anticipated. The following is a summary of her unpublished news:

The Empress EUGENIE arrived at Osborne on the 22d of July on a private visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The Sultan quitted England for the Continent on the 23d of July. A damp was thrown over the last few days of his visit by the death of the wife of the Turkish Ambassador in London. Prior to his departure the Sultan sent £2,500 to the Lord Mayor to be distributed among the poor of London, and he also gave £500 to be distributed among the officers on the railway between London and Dover.

The Belgian Volunteers brought their visit to London to a close on the 22d of July, when the great body of them returned to Antwerp on the troopship *Serapis*. Their voyage down the Thames was a perfect ovation. Some of the Belgians were visiting Manchester and other manufacturing towns.

In the House of Commons, during the session of July 23, Mr. BLAKE, in behalf of the O'DONOGHUE asked if it was true that some of the untried Fenian prisoners detained in Mountjoy Prison, under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act, had been removed to the District Lunatic Asylum.

Lord NAAS, in reply, said that two prisoners had been sent to the Lunatic Asylum, one of whom was undoubtedly insane, but the other was believed to be feigning insanity. In a clearly established case of lunacy the lunatic would be restored to his friends, if he had any.

At a meeting for choice of assignees and proofs of debt under bankruptcy of PETO, BETTS, & CRAMPTON, Mr. LINKLATER, on behalf of the Chatham and Dover Railway, tendered a claim for £6,661,000 against the estate. Objections were raised against the reception of the claim, and it was entered with a note that it was disputed. Sir MORTON PETO was examined. The reception of proofs lasted all the morning.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Sigs. RANCIANI and CURTI interrogated the Government respecting the inspection of the Papal troops by a French General, which they declared to be a flagrant violation of the September Convention, and on the armaments and enlistments which were being made, it was supposed, for the invasion of the States of the Church.

Sig. RATAZZI, in reply, said that he believed the the rumors of armaments were exaggerated, and declared that they were being made by the Romans themselves. He said that those were under a delusion who believed that the Italian Government would tolerate any violation of their engagements. The Roman question must be solved by moral means. Explanations had been, he said, demanded of the French Government as to the reported inspection, and which would be contrary both to the spirit and letter of the Convention, which he would cause to be respected. Sig. RATAZZI denied that any arrangement had been entered into with France for the restitution of Roman deserters, and no representative of France had ever stated that a foreign legion should be regarded as an indirect intervention on the part of France. He believed that the French Government, which desired the execution of the convocation, would not be the first to violate it.

Signor LAPORTO said the Romans had the right to enter their territory and endeavor to obtain freedom for their country.

Signor RATAZZI, in reply, declared that he would always cause the territory subject to another Government to be respected.

The matter then dropped.

In reply to inquiries at the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor RATAZZI declared that armaments and enlistments, said to be in preparation for the invasion of the Papal States, were being made by the Romans themselves, and added that the Italian Government would secure the integrity of the Pontifical dominions.

The National Roman Committee have issued a circular to the revolutionists, calling upon them to reserve their energies for the overthrow of the remnant of the Papal Government, and for the annexation of Rome to Italy.

The Representatives of the Papal Court have, on behalf of their several Governments, guaranteed protection to the *regime* of His Holiness, in case certain eventualities should arise.

It is stated in Berlin that the Danish reply to the Prussian dispatch on the subject of guarantees for the protection of Germans in the North Schleswig Districts, to be ceded to Denmark, leaves open a way for mutual direct understanding between the Cabinets of Berlin and Copenhagen. The attitude taken up by the Danish Government in this matter is by no means unfriendly.

A dispatch received in St. Petersburgh, July 24, announces that the peace overtures of the Emir of Bokhara were agreed to on the 11th. In accordance therewith hostilities are not to commence, except in case of extreme necessity; the Emir of Bokhara, on his part, to give orders for the cessation of hostilities. The Envoy from Bokhara has given guarantees that this condition shall be filled.

The mails from the Cape to June 19 state that the Colonial Secretary has made his financial statement, according to which a deficiency of £59,000 was expected for the coming year. This will be nearly covered by an authorized loan of £50,000.

The Government scheme to substitute a single House for the present two Houses of Parliament has been withdrawn.

The war between the Free State and the Basutos has been brought to a close.

It was reported by the steamship *Saxon*, that arrived at Table Bay from the Eastern route, previous to the departure of the mail, that there was every probability of Dr. LIVINGSTONE being still alive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The African Slave Trade—What England has done to Suppress it.

From the London Herald, July 24.

Lord STANLEY tells us that, at a not distant time, it is possible that the African squadron may be withdrawn. We entirely agree with him. The reasons for its existence are diminishing. The old jargon about its value as a school of naval practice is thoroughly obsolete. It never yet obstructed the middle passage so far as to make the slave trade perilous, and there is reason in Lord STANLEY's argument that if the squadron answered its purpose, we should not be paying £25,000 every July for bounties. But all this is far from implying that England should cease her interest in or hatred against the slave trade. Our object, for the future, must be to blockade the markets of this scandalous commerce. Practically, we have hitherto failed. We have overhauled islets and shoals and interjacent seas; we have commissioned ten-gun brigs and spirited commanders; we have employed practiced seamanship, and darkened the path of the devil's bark with seizures, and yet have we succeeded in shutting up the outlets of the trade? If not, we have done little. Nevertheless, whether the credit be due to our African squadron or not, we have generally cut it off from the highways of the ocean. That can hardly be denied, even by Spanish Commodores. No doubt we are helpless in the domestic parts of Africa. We can no more deal with the slave-dealers there than with the hippopotami and crocodiles of their rivers; the chief importance, in fact, of our munificence in this respect, would seem to be that we have promulgated a law for the civilized world, the infraction of which we are determined to punish and capable of punishing. We may quit for an hour the ways of gain—we may abandon for a Summer the marvels of geography; if we are doing, in other senses, a service to mankind, the estimates of Monday night should have passed unchallenged. But this is the very doubt which arises. With Lord STANLEY, we think the immediate, sudden and wholesale withdrawal of the squadron might imply the renunciation of a policy; with him also, however, we look forward to the time when such a renunciation may be practicable. We have never yet commanded—we never can command—that coast; we shall always fail, so long as there are persons who buy, in coercing the people willing to be sold. It is awkward in such matters to tell the truth. The fact is, however, though no members of Parliament would refer to it on Monday evening, that to this day a large proportion of the slaves brought down to the coast are sold by themselves or their kinsfolk. The African squadron does, or can do, nothing whatever for them. They seek slavery as others seek fortune. But the markets of servitude are dwindling. The prosperity of Zanzibar is falling off; and what solid circumstances are there now to interfere with Lord STANLEY's conviction that, sooner or later, we must give up this ostentatious flotilla? Circumstances we are bound to bear in mind, have changed. There was a time when, if we were to have a policy in the matter at all, we were compelled to continue an armed opposition to the slave trade. It is curious to notice how, session after session, the opinions of Parliament upon the subject have varied. The most severe economists have argued in support of the squadron; the most liberal tax-raisers have condemned it. It has been not less frequently upheld than repudiated from the points of view of philanthropy, prudence and wisdom.

But if we are asked how all this debate has ended, what is the actual state of opinion, and how Parliament should be called upon to deal with the difficulty, nothing seems more conclusive than the statement of the Foreign Secretary. We have not quite done with the subject yet; we may have very little to do, in connection with it, with Brazil or with Cuba, and nothing with the United States; but the constant problem is, whether we are not paying more for our humanity than it is worth. We sacrifice to the rainy season off the western shores of the African continent. Yet our officers report, even now, an enormous and scarcely-diminished trade. We have legal powers south of the line which are recognized by all the world; we employ three thousand men, on an average, upon the work; we wage and victual for the duty full crews which never return to England intact and, with wear and tear to hulls, masts, yards, riggings, stores and machinery, besides the consumption of coals, we expend upon the service about a million sterling a year. The charge for bounties, therefore, appears comparatively trivial. It is not much in excess of that for mixed commissions. And in order to reflect upon the matter fairly we should not lose sight of two general considerations. To begin with, and not to insist upon any foregone conclusion, has the squadron been a failure? To go on, is its cost more than its worth? We must not look to the slave traffic only; the diminution of that implies an equivalent protection to legitimate commerce and our West India colonies. The Admiralty tables demonstrate this beyond dispute; and also that the profits are diminishing; that the artificially enhanced prices are giving way; that the supply is falling off; that the demand is not what it used to be; and that the absorption of human victims is not increasing year by year. The question we have to ask of ourselves is whether this African squadron—concerning which, each July or August, we hear so much in Parliament—is worth, morally or financially, the amount it costs.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Reported Correspondence Between Maximilian and Napoleon.

Paris (July 22) Correspondence of the London Herald.

We are likely to hear a good deal for some time to come about the correspondence which the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is said to have sent to Europe. The current reports that the letters which have passed between the unfortunate Archduke and the Emperor of the French have been transmitted for publication, either to M. LOUIS BLANC or to His Royal Highness the Duke D'AUMALE, may be set down as a *canard;* but there is reason to believe that, whatever may have become of the originals, a duplicate of these important letters is in the hands of Count DE BOMBELLES. It is highly desirable that they should be published without loss of time, as very apocryphal versions of some of these letters are in circulation, the tenor of which delights all Parisian Anti-Imperialist circles, and, unless the authentic correspondence be speedily published, the fictitious letters are likely to be accepted as real. Among the documents which Anti-Imperialists are gloating over is a letter addressed to MAXIMILIAN to induce him to leave Miramar at a time when his heart misgave him as to the probabilities of success of the venture. This epistle, which is ascribed to the Emperor NAPOLEON, bears obvious marks of being a forgery, but it is not the less appreciated on that account. His Majesty is made to say to the Archduke that, after having committed both himself and the French Government by his acceptance of the throne tendered him by a deputation received at Miramar, he cannot stultify himself by backing out, and leaving the French Government in the lurch. What would the Archduke think (the letter goes on to say) if after he had gone to Mexico, France, owing to internal difficulties or foreign complications, were to withdraw her support, in defiance of her engagements to the contrary? This document is precisely of that kind which it is very easy for a clever man to write, after the late events, with a view to increase the share of responsibility devolving on the French Government. But such a malicious invention would never have been resorted to if there had not been so much mystery, and withholding of what, in parliamentary language, may be described as "the papers on the subject." The effect of these sham documents is not to be destroyed by a mere curt denial of their existence in the *Moniteur*. Count DE BOMBELLES (an Austrian subject) has only to come forward and declare that when the documents he holds are published it will be found that all the versions which have been current are malignant fabrications, and the public will, or at least ought to be satisfied; but if some step of the sort be not taken the apocryphal Maximilian correspondence is likely to make no little noise.

Responsibility of Napoleon—Juarez Unable to Spare Maximilian.

Paris (July 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The last number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains a very remarkable paper on the Mexican Expedition, from the pen of M. DE KERATRY. The writer was an officer in the French guerrilla corps organized in Mexico by Lieut.-Col. DUPIN, and about a year ago published the result of his guerrilla experiences in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, sketching in a racy and vivid manner the peculiarly ferocious nature of the conflict between the invaders and the invaded. In the article now published he points out very forcibly the want of good faith which marked the outset of the operations; the bungling and unnecessary delay which led to the besieging of Puebla, which would have fallen without a siege had the French rapidly pushed on to Mexico; and the utter want of support of the new *régime* on the part of the native population. M. DE KERATRY also makes known some of the atrocities committed by MARQUEZ and MIRAMON, and graphically describes the difficulties MAXIMILIAN, even with the aid of the French, had to contend with. He then adds:

"We must confess that our Government was guilty of a breach of faith in withdrawing its troops all at once, and before the period originally fixed, in consequence of the threats of the United States. MAXIMILIAN was thus suddenly left virtually disarmed. Our Government committed one great mistake in promising the continuance of its intervention, which was to have ceased when Mexico was occupied; it committed another fault in not keeping its word. Marshal BAZAINE would have deserved the thanks of Europe if he had taken the responsibility of using force, and sending the unfortunate Emperor home in spite of himself. JUAREZ and Europe would thus have been spared a lamentable catastrophe, the horror of which silences the voice of reason. On the 19th of June, on the Cerro which hangs over Queretaro, MAXIMILIAN fell under Mexican bullets, together with MIRAMON, a former President of the Republic, and MEJIA, the only Mexican General, up to this time, who has died faithful to his party. * * By this execution JUAREZ has lost a great opportunity of clemency, which would have won him the regard of Europe, *but it must be borne in mind that this act of clemency would not have saved Maximilian's life, and would have jeopardized his own.* No one who knows Mexico and the passions of that country, wrought to their present pitch of paroxysm, can entertain a doubt of that."

The Catholic Church and the Death of Maximilian.

From the Journal des Débats, July 20.

The Pope wept when he learned of the tragic fate of MAXIMILIAN, and caused masses to be chaunted for the repose of his soul. We cannot doubt but that the tears and prayers were sincere, but we believe that his Holiness mourned for a sinner rather than for a victim. The Church has not forgiven the Emperor of her own making for having deceived her fondest hopes. She had deputed MAXIMILIAN to a lost country, there to reëstablish theocracy; and when the unfortunate Prince saw the elements which he was compelled to use in the reconstruction of the throne and the altar, he shrunk back dismayed. As was said to him, he had contracted in Italy the disease of Liberalism; in Austria he had sown the seeds of "Josephism," and in France and in Belgium he had become acquainted with the Civil Code. After that nothing could be expected of him. The rupture with the Church was immediate and violent. We remember the remonstrance of the Bishops and the censure of Rome. It was but yesterday we read the sharp reply that MAXIMILIAN addressed to the Mexican Bishops, when he spoke as follows:

"You must admit, venerable prelates, that the Mexican Church, by a deplorable fatality, has meddled too much with politics and temporal affairs, and neglected too persistently the Catholic education of her children. It is true that the Mexicans are pious and good, but the larger portion of the people are not yet Catholics in an evangelical sense. This is not owing to its own faults, but to the negligence of others. The Mexicans must be enlightened, the sacrament must be administered to them, as it is ordained in the Evangelists, gratuitously. You may doubt, if you will, the sincerity of my faith in the Catholic religion, but all Europe has long known my opinions. Still, however good a Catholic I may be, I shall also be a just and liberal Prince."

This assertion embodied the Archduke's sentence. The modern Church does not recognize it possible for a man to be both Catholic and Liberal; nothing can be in more direct opposition to the spirit of its *syllabus*. In the eyes of the Church MAXIMILIAN has paid the penalty of his errors, and his death is but an atonement of his treachery. Good and merciful and humane, pious and charitable though a man may be —and Pope PIUS IX. is really pious and charitable—a doctrine is pitiless. Laws, and not men, are alone to be accused and held responsible.

The French Opposition and the Emperor's Mexican Policy.

From the London Times, July 22.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has bestowed upon his Minister of State, M. ROUHER, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor set in diamonds, as an acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by that statesman to his country, and as a new proof of the confidence and esteem of his Imperial master. We know not what actual value a Frenchman would be apt to set upon that glittering distinction, but we are inclined to believe that never was there a more honorable fee given to an advocate, and we are sure it was never better deserved. Without, however, in the least detracting from the signal merits of M. ROUHER, as the mouthpiece of the Emperor's Cabinet, it would be difficult to deny that the success of the defence was owing to the blind violence of the attack, and that the position of the Imperial Government *owes much of its strength to the factious character of the parties arrayed against it.* There was, in our opinion, gross injustice in M. JULES FAVRE's assertion that *the blood of the Emperor Maximilian would inflict a stain either on France or her ruler.* The Emperor NAPOLEON withdrew from Mexico before a *force majeure*. Had he insisted upon supporting the Imperial throne across the Atlantic against all the might of the restored American Union, both he and France might have perished in the endeavor, but the fate of MAXIMILIAN of Austria could not thereby have been averted. It was certainly not France's fault if a sense of honor, to which the world has done full justice, prompted the unfortunate monarch to cast in his lot with that of his followers, who could not or would not join him in his retreat. Ample opportunity of escape was afforded by the French, before they embarked, to all those who had irreparably committed themselves to the Emperor's cause. In dealing with the firm resolution of MAXIMILIAN, no course was left open to Marshal BAZAINE than that of saving the Emperor in spite of himself, and a report, indeed, spread that he had been put under arrest by the French Marshal's orders. Short of this extreme measure, the mere mention of which convulsed the world with indignation, there was nothing that the officers of the French army could do *except to allow a willful man to have his way.* For anything that occurred after the Emperor NAPOLEON had acknowledged the failure of his Mexican expedition and recalled his army he is decidedly not responsible.

M. THIERS, however, concerned himself less with the melancholy upshot of that enterprise than with its original conception as undertaken and continued for several years "without the approval of any one in France." It was on this ground that he was met with the greatest emphasis by the Emperor's advocate; it was here that the nature of the personal Government established in France since 1850 was put to the test, and that the indictment was, with but little reserve or ceremony, brought against the Chief of State himself. That the scheme of a Mexican Empire sprung altogether from the Emperor NAPOLEON's brain, is a fact about which few men can entertain any doubt; and it is equally evident that the peculiar character of the Constitution of the Empire enabled him to carry his project into effect without the timely knowledge or the hearty consent of the French nation. It is easy for M. ROUHER to hold a strictly Constitutional language, for France has, doubtless, a deliberative Assembly, elected by direct popular suffrage to which, as keeper of the public purse, all matters relating to peace or war must be ultimately referred. No doubt the present system in France did not originally arise, and could not at this present moment exist without the coöperation and, as it were, the complicity of the people. Theoretically, every man in the Legislative Body speaks and votes as freely and conscientiously as MM. THIERS and JULES FAVRE, and the most uncompromising Imperialists must be taken as no less fair and honest representatives of their respective constituencies than the most fiery Republicans or the most arrant Legitimists. The Government of a brave and enlightened country must always be looked upon as the last expression of the national will, and the leaders of an Opposition who know not how to make the best of the elements of legal resistance placed within their reach are but clumsy workmen quarreling with their tools. The Legislative Body may be a packed assembly, and the elections may be swayed by the undue pressure of the Executive; opposition may be up-hill work, but it need not be hopeless, unless we are to believe that Imperialism has the real support of the mass of the people, so that in the alternative between it and any other form of government the result of the public vote would always have been the same as it has been since 1850. For his own sake and for that of his dynasty we, indeed, think that the Emperor NAPOLEON ought to rid himself of at least part of the responsibility which personal government throws upon him. But the experiment of a Government grounded on the "control of a Chamber and an impeachable Ministry" has repeatedly been made in France, and the result has in all instances been a violent revolution. It may be melancholy to think that the French nation prefers a "quiet servitude to a stormy liberty;" but it is impossible to deny that Imperialism under the Third NAPOLEON has already had a longer duration than any other form of government contrived since the first outbreak of 1789.

As to Mexico, there is no doubt the expedition was the Emperor's own blunder. We very seriously question, however, *whether it was at first as unpopular as ill success made it at its termination.* The prospect of a restored ascendancy of the Latin races in the New World was not without its spell upon French imagination; and, after all, it must not be forgotten "that France is the only country that makes war for an idea." Symptoms of more pacific utilitarian instincts have been developing themselves in France of late, and the Emperor may be remiss in not sufficiently taking them into account; but, at all events, it is not M. THIERS who has a right to charge the present Government with its warlike tendencies, for he tells us that "the Mexican imbroglio has hampered the attitude of France toward the great revolution accomplished in Germany." If it were indeed true that the absence of a few French divisions in Mexico prevented the outbreak of a war between France and Germany in the Summer of last year, we are inclined to think that the £24,000,000 absorbed by that ill-fated expedition have been profitably spent. The notion of a regeneration of the Latin races across the Atlantic by the means of an Empire founded on foreign bayonets may have been chimerical, but that of a mortal duel between the French and the German races in Europe, *for the purpose of depriving Germany of those blessings of unity which France has enjoyed for centuries,* would have been no less unsound, even had it been more practical and less fraught with terrible consequences.

A Prophecy of Maximilian's Fate.

From Le Phare de la Loire.

An Italian correspondent sends to the *Phare de la Loire* a copy of verses which was found posted on Pasquino's statue at the time of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN's visit to Rome on his way to Mexico, in 1864:

"Massimiliano—non ti fidare
Torna sollecito—a Miramare.
Il trono fradicio—dei Montezuma
E nappo Francese—colmo di spuma.
Il *timeo Danaos*—chi non recorda
Sotto la clamide—trova la corda."

Anglice:

"MAXIMILIAN, beware; hurry back to Miramar. The rotten throne of the Montezumas is a French goblet filled with froth. He who forgets the *timeo Danaos* beneath the purple will find the halter."

FRANCE.

The War Feeling in France—Resentment Against Prussia.

From the Paris Pays.

The *Patrie* repeats with additional emphasis its contradiction of the report that the Marquis DE MOUSTIER has lately sent a very sharp diplomatic note to Berlin. This journal says not only that no such note exists, but that the relations between France and Prussia are most satisfactory. Now, it may be true that the dispatch of the diplomatic note in question has been delayed; we will even admit, for the sake of argument, that the draft note may have never got beyond the stage of a project, and in this point of view we attach but a secondary importance both to the original news and the contradiction. But that the relations between France and Prussia are cordial and satisfactory appears to us a most difficult proposition to accept. The attitude of the Prussian Government toward France, the acrimonious tone of its semi-official journals, the extensive armaments and accumulation of warlike stores openly made, the diplomatic intrigues going on to counteract French influence in Austria and Italy, and to prevent the projected alliance with Austria, and M. DE BISMARCK's constant language are all inconsistent with the existence of cordial relations. It could not be otherwise unless it could be shown from recent diplomatic facts that M. DE BISMARCK is ready to satisfy the just susceptibilities of the French Government provoked by the non-execution of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague, and also by the attempts under the guise of providing for commercial interests, to complete the political absorption of Southern Germany. We are not aware that M. DE BISMARCK has done anything of the sort. On the contrary, his most recent acts—the revision of the postal treaties and the financial unification of the annexed States—clearly show that he steadily pursues his aim, and is pushing to the realization of his ambitious views, regardless of consequences as they affect others, and thinking only how to be ready for them himself. Under these circumstances, to affirm that diplomatic relations are satisfactory is to trifle with public opinion. That it may be possible to avert war is an admissible hypothesis, though we can find nothing to support it. The foreign journals abound in a contrary sense, and speak on the subject with a frankness and a luxury of detail to which we cannot shut our eyes. For instance, the Brussels *Gazette* says that in Russia, under the pretext of military manoeuvres, a real council of war is now being held between the staff of the Russian and Prussian armies, with the Czar presiding. A plan of campaign is under consideration on the double hypothesis of a war between France and Germany only, and a war in which Russia and Prussia would be on the one side, and France, Austria, Italy, and possibly Sweden and the Ottoman Empire on the other. Russia inclines to a postponement; but Prussia is for beginning directly, and urges in support of her opinion that the Austrian Empire is in a state of disorganization, that the French armies are yet relatively weak, and that Italy is hesitating and not to be relied on by France. Moreover, the Prussian journals speak of war as if it were not merely a probability, but a certainty, on which the mind of the Cabinet of Berlin is made up. The Prussification of the armies of the South, far from being relaxed, is urged on with daily increasing haste. With such symptoms before us, the *Patrie* has a singularly deranged vision when it talks of cordial relations.

The Problem for France.

From the Liberté.

France anxiously asks how her Government will get out of the difficulties which it has sown in its path, and which have borne abundant fruit. France asks how it will avert the threatening war, and how, if it does not avert it, it will avert the coalition which it would be madness not to foresee? France asks, further, how it will put an end to the "strike" of capital which has ruled for an unprecedented time, as is shown by the Bank of France returns, which are now worse than those of the time formerly branded as "the disastrous days of 1851."

The Proposed Visit of the Emperor of Austria to Paris.

Vienna (July 18) Correspondence of the Liberté.

The majority of the German and foreign papers like ourselves, quite recently expressed doubts of seeing the Emperor of Austria go to Paris; some even declared that the journey was definitively abandoned. If those doubts were well grounded then, they must completely disappear now. We learn that the approaching journey of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Paris is decidedly settled. The exact day is not yet known on which the sovereign of Austria will quit his capital for Paris, where he will no doubt be the object of the most enthusiastic manifestations, as well as his Prime Minister. It is known, however, that the departure will certainly take place in the course of August, after the Sultan, whose arrival is expected at the end of this month, has left us. Those who believed that the Mexican catastrophe and the cruel misfortunes with which the House of Hapsburg has been successively visited would constitute a serious obstacle to the Paris journey of the Austrian monarch, were greatly mistaken. Baron BEUST does not follow a policy of sentiment.

Individual Liberty in France.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

When you happen to be in a crowd in Paris, if men in plain clothes venture to arrest you, you must not attempt to resist them. M. GERMAIN CASSE, a well-known contributor to various newspapers published in the Quartier Latin, was among the crowd congregated on the Boulevards on the 4th of June, to see the Emperor of Russia go to the Opera. He shouted "*Vive la Pologne,*" and was immediately set upon by half-a-dozen policemen in plain clothes, who arrested him. He resisted, used his fists and feet, but had to succumb under the weight of numbers; and bruised, tattered, and beaten, was dragged off to prison. He was kept in jail preventively for 35 days, and on Friday was brought up for trial. He was not charged with uttering seditious cries, the public prosecutor having arrived at the conclusion that "*Vive la Pologne*" was not seditious, but arraigned on the count of "rebellion against policemen." He plead that as they were in plain clothes he could not know they were policemen; but the Court held that as he had been compromised in political disturbances before, he must have known them. I have no sympathy whatever with these noisy brawlers, but it must be admitted that M. CASSE has been very harshly dealt with. For a man who has committed no offence whatever to be imprisoned preventively for upward of a month, and then doomed to further incarceration for three months for simply resisting the efforts of men in plain clothes to collar him, is a curious illustration of that liberty which we are assured, on high authority, prevails in France to such an extent as to amount to license. Another instance of the respect paid to individual liberty is mentioned by the papers. A. M. GODARD was at dinner with his wife and children the other day, when several policemen entered his house, and walked him off to prison in spite of his protests. He was kept in durance vile for 24 hours, and released, it turning out that it was another person of the same name that was "wanted." But you will say, surely he can prosecute the Prefect of Police for false imprisonment? He can do so certainly, but as he must first obtain the permission of the Council of State, and as the Council of State has never been known to grant such permission, if he be a wise man he will not waste time and money in a hopeless attempt to obtain redress.

GERMANY.

Terrible Accident in a Coal Mine in Saxony.

The Newton (Mass.) *Journal* publishes the following letter containing a full account of a recent coal mine accident which occurred within thirty-five miles of the City of Freiberg, in Saxony. The writer says:

"An unusual and most terrible accident—if the result of such carelessness as is charged upon the managers of the mine deserves the name of accident—has just occurred in the little Saxon village of Lugan. I have not been able to visit the spot in person, but will give as connected an account as I can from the best sources of information within my reach.

For a considerable time past the shaft of the coal mine, the 'Neue Fundgrube,' has been considered, by some at least, unsafe, but no steps were taken toward repairing it. A week ago last Monday morning (July 1) the workmen upon going under ground thought they noticed fresh signs of weakness, and wanted to return, but were not allowed to do so by the captain of the gang. He did not share their fears at all, but nevertheless ordered three carpenters to go up and make an inspection of the suspected spot, and begin any repairs that might be necessary. But it was too late. Just as the three men reached the place the shaft-timbering gave way, and masses of rock, earth and timbering fell thundering into the mine. These three men succeeded with great difficulty in escaping with their lives. But their comrades, more than a hundred in number, the abovementioned captain included, were shut off at a depth of 1,600 feet from all communication with the surfaces. Constant efforts have been made to reach the lower mine, but so far all have been fruitless, and there now remains scarcely any hope that the unfortunate miners are still alive. By the falling in of the shaft all circulation of air was stopped, and there was no escape for the poisonous gases which are so apt to collect in a coal mine. The miners were exposed to a temperature of from 90° to 100° or more, and were very likely suffocated within the first few hours after the accident. Hopes were entertained at first of being able to break through the mass by dropping heavy weights from the mouth of the shaft. The principal break was at a depth of about 250 feet from the top, and the broken mass hung in the shaft at a depth of 720 feet. Weights were let fall this distance and gave at first promise of success.

A passage was forced through sufficient to restore a circulation of air, and measures were taken to let down provisions for the men. It was impossible for any person to descend, of course, and other plans were proposed, but all was of no use. The first great breaking in was followed by others on the same day and the day after; the circulation of air was again stopped. Boring-machines were then set in operation, but as yet with equally unsuccessful results. Forty-four of the men were married, and leave 137 children. The Superintendent of the mine was immediately taken in charge by the Police, partly to protect him from the fury of the populace, and partly because an investigation is about to be held, even if it has not already commenced. It seems that necessary repairs were neglected from want of funds, and perhaps also because the Superintendent and the gang-captain were to receive a small bonus on each bushel of coal the mine could be made to yield above a certain quantity. This accident has excited the liveliest feelings of compassion in the whole community. It was not thought possible that such a thing could happen in Saxony, where the mines are in general so carefully managed. But in this case there was but one shaft for ingress and egress, and it would be impossible to run a gallery through from the neighboring mines in less than a fortnight."

Fire in Humberstone, Canada.

PORT COLBORNE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The saw and flour mills in Humberstone, belonging to SWAN & Co., were burned last night. The loss is $20,000, with an insurance of $10,000 in four American companies. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the machinery heating in the upper story.

The Pan-Handle Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Aug. 4.

The new time table on the Pan-Handle Railroad went into effect to-day. A train will hereafter leave this city at 7 o'clock in the evening and arrive in Cincinnati at 10 o'clock the next morning.

Man Drowned at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 4.

CHARLES DE GENHARD, a musician, was accidentally drowned while fishing in the Niagara River, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

A Baltimorean Killed near Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Aug. 4.

WM. P. BAILEY, of Baltimore, was run over and killed on the Petersburgh Railroad last night.

Aid for the Cretans—Letter from Dr. Howe.

Dr. S. G. HOWE writes from Athens to the Greek Relief Committee in Boston, under date of July 6:

"I took every possible precaution to prevent the provisions and clothing falling into the wrong hands, and finally sent off my cargo by the *Arcadian*. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it arrived safely and was transported beyond the reach of the Turks. I now await the report of the agent as to his success in preventing the Greek soldiers from getting any of the supplies. If these reach the families, who are now sadly suffering in the mountains, I shall attempt another expedition.

I have thus far proceeded very slowly and cautiously, because in the first place the funds of the other committees are not quite exhausted; in the next place because of the evils and abuses almost necessarily arising from the haste with which these committees went to work, and which I hope to avoid, perhaps in part to correct. For instance, they merely gave out forty leptas a day and twenty to children, in cash, and left them idle. The consequence was they looked upon the daily dole as their due, and idleness their necessity. It was easy to see demoralization creeping in among them.

I have organized a system of work for the women and girls, and nearly four hundred are busily now employed at knitting. We supply the thread and yarn, and pay them one drachma (about seventeen cents) a pair for work. The yarn costs fifty leptas (half a drachma) a pair, so that our socks cost one and a half drachmas. We sell them at this price now, so that our loss is only the small one of commission to sellers, &c. Next week we begin with sewing. I hope to have one thousand women at work within two weeks, and this you will see readily will be a great gain morally. But I shall make a detailed report. We are relieved from our anxiety about the *Arcadian*.

The pressure of want, if not famine, is growing tighter and tighter. It will be terrible if intervention does not enforce an armistice within four months. I am going to try to get down to Crete in the Austrian steamer, and to see things a little nearer; although I have been made understond that I shall not be allowed to land at the fortresses.

Take all you hear about Turkish victories and Turkish defeats with much caution. The Turks cannot gain great victories because the Greeks do not resist in masses; and because no section of country is necessary to the success of the revolt. The Turks may even carry Sphakia but they cannot hold it. On the other hand, although in every fight the Turks lose ten men to one lost by the Greeks, they can afford it. Intervention, or lack of food and ammunition by the Greeks, seem to be the only probable means of putting an end to the struggle. Meantime the Cretans do resist and fight more resolutely than even I supposed they would."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Addresses by Dr. Miner, President Walker and Others—Election of Officers—Reports from the Several States—Final Adjournment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

The Institute was opened with prayer this morning by Dr. A. A. MINER, President of Tuft's College, Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP, of Connecticut, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

The first subject for discussion was "Right-mindedness, favorable to Intellectual Growth."

Dr. MINER introduced the discussion. Among the problems of education which every successive generation must resolve for itself, practically as well as theoretically, there are not a few which are palpable and pertaining to outward and material things, and which are therefore readily resolved, and in regard to which a community of opinion and practice early prevailed. There are other problems more abstruse, some of which pertain to the human mind itself. It is generally conceded among educators that problems which relate exclusively to the human mind are much more difficult as well as more important.

By right-mindedness he meant more than a uniform and harmonious development of the various powers of man; and something aside also from what is commonly called singleness of purpose; he meant that condition of the whole mind, not only in its ambition and aim, but in its very mood and spirit, which shall enable it to come properly to the study of whatever subject it enters upon. It is only in proportion as this kind of right-mindedness exists that intellectual growth can be attained at all.

The condition of the human conscience also exerts a great influence upon the mind; not the sinning nor the condemning conscience alone, but the morbid conscience may disturb the reason itself. A tendency to see everything in a ludicrous light is also an obstacle to right-mindedness. In inciting pupils to study it was a matter of importance whether a spirit of emulation is encouraged or a spirit of philosophy; in other words, whether our pupils should be mere emulators of others or lovers of wisdom. It was of vast moment that from the beginning to the end of a pupil's career, there should be cultivated a genuine love of learning, for its own sake. The custom of awarding prizes and medals he was not quite ready to condemn in all cases. But did it not become another thing when you say to children that the great aim of their study is to get the medal or the diploma? For then begins the laying of a foundation for study in a motive that is fictitious; the pupils become competitors for an extraneous prize and neglect the true philosophy of study—the love of learning for its own sake. It requires great wisdom to employ diplomas and medals in such a manner as not to mar the quality of mind which should be cultivated. He would not enter upon the question of the use of the rod as a method of discipline. But he would admit that in extreme cases the rod might properly be used. He had never seen the way clearly in theory, absolutely and unqualifiedly to advise teachers to dispense with the rod; he thought it better to have a reserved power somewhere. Whether the teacher in theory or practice would ultimately resort to the rod, the pupil should not be left in such a condition of mind, through fear of punishment, as to destroy that state of right-mindedness essential to the highest intellectual improvement.

The manner in which pupils should be taught morally would have an important influence upon intellectual growth.

Mr. STEBBINS, of Springfield, thought the remarks of Dr. MINER a happy supplement to the subject that had already drawn out so much interesting discussion. It is important that the great law be recognized that every human being is a subject of a divine law, from which he cannot depart without going astray from the object for which he was created. One of the most important things to be remembered is that the pupil should be a humble student, searching for truth for its own sake, and most earnestly for that truth which is most valuable. He concurred in the views presented in regard to the influence of the motives of emulation and fear in regard to intellectual growth. When one takes the instructions of the Great Teacher and applies them in a proper spirit, he is as near to a state of right-mindedness as he can possibly be.

Mr. TOLLMAN, of Massachusetts, Dr. BARROWS, of Maine, Mr. CADY, of Rhode Island, Mr. CHASE, of Massachusetts, and others, spoke in a strain of commendation of the idea that emulation should not be excited by the offer of prizes for comparative excellence, but only, if at all, for merit of a certain grade, to which all might possibly attain.

Mr. ALLEN, of Newton, offered a resolution providing for a change of the constitution so as to admit women to membership, which went over, under the rules, to the next annual meeting for final action.

Mr. B. F. CRITTENDEN, of New-York, then gave an exceedingly interesting address on a model school, completely commanding the attention of the Institute for an hour by his happy description of the manner in which the school was arranged and conducted, and yet so presenting the story that none suspected till near the close that the school referred to was in the Garden of Eden.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was the first matter attended to in the afternoon, JOHN KNEELAND, of Roxbury, being elected President.

The next matter presented was a brief paper upon "Truancy, The Evil, Cause and Remedy, by Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP, Secretary of the Board of Education of Connecticut.

This was followed by a discussion on "The proportion in which knowledge and discipline should be made the ends of education."

The discussion was opened by President HILL, of Harvard College, who remarked that although the subject proposed for discussion might seem at first sight too indefinite to be of value, yet there were certain principles involved in it of great practical importance. The two ends of intellectual education, knowledge and discipline, were not truly antagonistic, as many teachers suppose. That education, it would be confessed, was most valuable which gave the student the largest stores of knowledge, combined with the greatest readiness and skill in applying the knowledge to useful ends. In the earlier stages of childhood the child was to have facts presented to him, afterward he was to be taught to reason upon facts and to allow free play to the imagination guided by reason. In the best education the student would be at every step disciplined, exercised, to the highest degree he could bear with advantage; but this exercise was to be attained, if possible, in leaving old and seeking new truth, and not in any mere gymnastics of the mind. In the pursuit of useful truth, of principles, which should guide the pupil in his self-government; of principles the knowledge of which gives power to serve mankind; of principles which are the incarnation of the divine thought; in the reverent search for principles and laws in nature, in history and in consciousness, the speaker believed that man would ever find the fittest discipline for his powers, and the richest mines of truth.

Prof. ATKINSON, of Cambridge, followed, expressing gratification with the paper of President HILL, believing that a more rational method of education was coming into vogue generally. Not long since the idea was entertained in some colleges that there was needed one sort of knowledge for discipline and another for use; or in other words, one institution is needed to sharpen the boys and another to give them tools and teach them how to use them. Nothing can be more preposterous than such a theory. Education and life are not two distinct things. Education does not cease when school days and training end. Those who sustain a scientific school which undertakes to prepare young men by a course of thorough scientific study for the labors of life which require scientific knowledge, are sometimes stigmatized as utilitarians, and able to do nothing but give a boy the means of earning his bread. A scientific school that does not train the mind is not fit even for the utilitarian purposes of life; it is an empirical school. On the other hand, that school which prepares the young best for the highest purposes of life, is the one which will give also the best mental discipline.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Monson, took some exceptions to the views of Prof. ATKINSON, thinking it important to pay more attention to mathematics and literature.

REPORTS FROM STATES.

On account of a prevailing storm, it was decided not to hold an evening session, as has been customary, but to listen to the reports from the several States this afternoon.

Col. H. B. SPRAGUE responding for Connecticut, expressed satisfaction in the progress making in education there, notwithstanding the attempts of some to break up the Normal School and overthrow the whole common school system there.

Mr. PERRY spoke for Vermont, praising highly the persistent and successful efforts of the Secretary of the Board of Education, Mr. ADAMS. The discussion at Burlington last year did much to aid the cause in that State.

Mr. J. W. BULKLEY said the fact which interests educators most in New-York is that the schools of the State are now free, after a struggle of more than twenty years to make them so.

ZALMON RICHARDS, Esq., said that in the District of Columbia there were about two hundred public schools, besides a hundred and twenty private ones. In Washington there are eighty-four free white schools and about sixty colored. In Georgetown there are ten white and about fifteen colored schools. There are many noble teachers in the colored schools who went from the North.

Mr. HOOD, for Minnesota, represented the affairs of education as quite prosperous there. Hon. MARK DUNNELL, late Superintendent of Schools in Maine, was now acting in the same capacity in Minnesota. The school fund in that State is now more than two million dollars, and will become, by the avails of lands given for education, more than fifteen millions.

GEORGE M. GAGE, Principal of the Normal School at Farmington, Me., spoke of the cause there. The Normal School began there in 1864 with 31 pupils, and it has now 140. Thirty-two were graduated at the last term. The foundations are laid for another Normal School, and there is a revival of interest in education throughout the State.

Mr. FLETCHER responded for Illinois. He thought the schools in the northern part of the State were quite equal to those in Massachusetts.

Mr. MAYHEW spoke of the progress in Michigan within the last twenty-four years. There was not a teacher's association in the State twenty-four years ago, nor a single school-house in the State worth $500. Now, there are probably a hundred schoolhouses in Michigan, worth $50,000 each. There are now 1,200 students in the State University, and there is a very good Normal School, with about 200 students.

Mr. CROSBY, of Nashua, thought there was a good spirit prevailing in New-Hampshire on the subject of education, and considerable progress has recently been made there in the grading of schools.

Mr. COWDREY, of Sandusky, thought there were some things in which Ohio was in advance of New-England in respect to education. The idea that the property of all should be taxed for the support of schools was received and approved in Ohio. It is as easy to build a schoolhouse costing $50,000 there, and to tax the people to pay for it, as it is to do it here.

The customary resolutions of thanks to parties who had favored the Institute were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. KNEELAND, the President-elect, was then conducted to the platform, and he assumed the duties of his office in an expression of thanks for the honor conferred upon him; and the sessions of this thirty-eighth annual meeting were then concluded in the usual manner, by singing the Doxology, "From all that dwell," &c.

It is the uniform opinion of those who have been accustomed to attend the meetings of the Institute, that this was one of the most interesting and valuable ever held.

Norwich University Commencement—Oration by Hon. S. B. Colby.

The commencement exercises at Norwich University, in Northfield, Vt., took place last week. The baccalaureate sermon was preached on Sunday morning, 29th ult., by Rev. EDWARD BOURNS. The Junior exhibition occurred on Wednesday, and the Commencement exercises took place on Thursday. The Burlington *Free Press* says:

The following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D. on Hon. Stoddard B. Colby, Register of United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.; also, on Hon. J. St. Hartley, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.; A. M. on Capt. Samuel W. Shattuck, Vice-President and Adjunct Professor of Military Science, of Northfield, Vt.

The newly-elected Trustees are Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Francis W. Smith, of Brattleboro, and Charles Clement, Esq., of Rutland.

A poem, sparkling with fancy and wit, was pronounced by Hon. CHAS. COLLINS VAN ZANT, of Newport, R. I., a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, in the class of 1850. Mr. VAN ZANDT has been Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and is a man of fine culture and address.

The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. S. B. COLBY, of Washington, D. C., and he handled his subject—"The Influence of the Yankee School"—with consummate skill and power. His allusion to the large-hearted and noble-minded Gov. CHARLES PAINE, whose remains are buried at Northfield, where the best part of his active and honorable life was passed, were extremely happy and touching. It awakened sad memories, and touched the hearts of all who heard his graceful and feeling tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead.

After music, and the benediction by Bishop HOPKINS, the exercises in the church closed. In the afternoon the corner-stone of the new University Building, located on a commanding hill south of the Northfield House about half a mile, was laid by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Vermont, after prayer by Rev. EDWARD WHEELOCK, Hon. LEVERETT B. ENGLESBY, Grand Master, officiating.

Gov. Brownlow's Advice to the Negroes.

The following address by Gov. BROWNLOW to the negroes was published in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* a day or two before the State election:

To the Colored Leagues of Knoxville:

Members and voters, one and all—I have requested a large attendance of you, at this your last regular meeting before the election, that I might read you my letter to the municipal authorities of this city, and then ask you, in this brief address, so to conduct yourselves as to make good my pledges on your behalf. If you have any true and tried friends in this country, I claim to be one of them, and as such I claim the right to advise you.

On the day of the election, drink no liquor, offer no insults to any class of men, white or colored, and demean yourselves in all other respects as good citizens. There are those in this community who would like to have a riot got up, and then charge it upon the Radicals, white and colored. I beg you, come what may, so to act in all things that you can prove to the world that you have acted strictly on the defensive. Insult no man, assault no man, exercise your just rights, and if assaulted without cause defend yourself at all hazards and to the last extremity! In this course you will be sustained at home and abroad.

On the election day go to the polls perfectly sober—single-handed or in procession, as you choose—deposit your ballots and go about your business. Show to the world that you hold the public peace as paramount, human life as sacred, and the supremacy of the law as of the first importance.

Trusting that you will receive this well-meant advice in the spirit which it is offered, I have the honor to be, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor, &c.

JULY 26, 1867.

Tennessee State Guard—Punishment for Attacks upon Them.

The following General Order is published in the Nashville (Tenn.) papers:

HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARDS, NASHVILLE, July 31, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—I. Reliable information having reached these headquarters that detachments of the State Guards at different places have been fired on by armed mobs and outlaws, who, in defiance of civil law, persist in keeping the country in a reign of terror by their outrageous conduct, they are hereby called upon to desist in their course, and respect the laws of the country.

II. The presence of the State Guards at any point is to preserve peace and order and protect law-abiding citizens, and all good citizens are called upon to act in concert with them. In future, any person or persons committing an uncalled-for outrage or assault upon any of the State Guards, will, if caught, be punished to the full extent of the law; and the disloyal citizens in the vicinity of the different posts will be held strictly responsible for any violations of this order. By order of

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Commanding Tennessee State Guards.

Tornado and Hail-storm in Iowa—Buildings Demolished—Crops Injured.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Aug. 1.

A tornado passed through Marion, Linn County, on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and wrought destruction largely. The wind seemed to proceed from a southwesterly direction, and was the most furious ever known in that town. It commenced between 2 and 3 o'clock. Two houses were unroofed and scores of chimneys were blown down. But the most serious damage was at the elevator, where the tornado became a whirlwind, which picked the building up, strong and immensely heavy though it was, and dashed it to pieces. Some of its heaviest timbers were carried a distance of fifty yards. The main portion of the elevator fell across the railroad, necessitating the employment of a large force in order to clear the track in time for the train. The elevator was built in 1864 and cost $6,000. Its loss will be severely felt by Marion and the farmers of the country tributary to it, as it was the only convenient building in the place for the storing and shipment of grain.

Following the tornado, there came another destroyer—a terrific hail-storm. Its equal in fury and destructiveness has never been known in that region. It is estimated that fully one thousand panes of glass were broken by the hail in Marion alone. The crops in the vicinity were damaged to a considerable extent, which is the worst feature of the storm. The hail-stones were very large.

The whole number of registered voters in Louisiana is 119,396, the majority of blacks over whites being 37,064. The New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

"That there will be very little alteration in these figures may be judged by the fact that during the past two or three weeks only 1,300 names have been added to the lists in the entire State. With the exception of six of the smallest parishes the blacks are in a majority throughout. These six are Calcasieu, Lafayette, Livingston, Vermilion, Washington and Winn. The preponderance of white voters in these amounts to but 1,876 altogether, and this majority is offset by the preponderance of black voters in the parish of Iberville alone, while in nearly all the remaining parishes the black majority ranges from two or three to one to upward of fifty-five to one, as in Concordia. The parish of Orleans is an exception, the majority of blacks being but sixty-two."

The Mobile *Register* says that, while opposed to a State Convention to reorganize the Government, if there must be one, it is in favor of a fair share of colored representatives.

DISINFECTION.

Fire, air, earth and water are natural disinfectants. They have other uses, however, and three of them are likely to become infected. In this state they are not only useless but harmful. Pure, they are very preservative; impure, they are equally destructive. Between these extremes the distance is not great. Indeed they often meet, and not infrequently those substances which have the greatest power to preserve are also those which the most rapidly destroy. Fire is perhaps the only purifier that never needs purification. It is rapid, merciless and indiscriminate, and during its action many good things share the fate of the bad. When it destroyed the plague in London, in 1665, it demanded a return for the favor it had to bestow, and over 13,000 human habitations were sacrificed. Doubtless the immense saving of human life which resulted from the wholesale burning was cheaply purchased. We are wiser now, and have learned how to protect ourselves by artificial means against both the element and the disease. We may build our houses if we choose of fire-proof material and use the science of chemistry to burn up such noxious gasses as we can not advantageously utilize, and whose presence is always unwholesome and often fatal.

If we do not interfere with the process air will purify itself. It only becomes hurtful when confined and outrageously overloaded with impurities which we create. Pure, healthful and vitalizing, Nature presses this boon upon man at the rate of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Do what he may he cannot escape it. Always in motion and always beneficent, it comes for the express purpose of carrying away into illimitable space his foulness and filth. It permeates his blood, bones, muscles, nerves, lungs and brain; all he eats or drinks is filled with it. The rain washes it for his use, and the lightning invigorates it that it may invigorate him. During every moment of his existence he is compelled to breathe it twenty times. Ton after ton passes into and out of his system merely for renovating purposes. He is immersed in a perpetual air-bath, which washes his body internally and externally, with the same regularity that the ocean washes the shore that confines it. Shall we say that much of this kindness is expended in vain? Is human life so cheap that we can afford to throw away recklessly these benefits and make our surest friend our most immitigable foe? But this is precisely what we daily do, obstinately and persistently. We build our houses in such a manner that air, although it may come in, can never get out. This universal scavenger comes to our homes, absorbs our putridities, and is then imprisoned. It would be glad to go and give place to the same untainted amount that is waiting to enter, but it cannot. Then, in anger, it begins to kill. Woe unto those who resist its motion. Let it come and go freely, it will be found a benison and a boon; fettered in its movements it is a destroyer and a curse. Rest is as abhorrent to air as a vacuum is to Nature. Motion is its normal condition, and in this state it is loaded with vigor which it is anxious to impart. As a disinfectant, chemistry can offer no substitute for air in motion; to all forms of organic life there is perhaps no poison more deadly than air stagnating and at rest.

In many respects water is like air. It remains pure only so long as it is permitted to flow. In a state of quiescence, as in ponds and marshes, it is dangerous. This shows the necessity for drainage. No sewer can become foul so long as the supply of water is adequate and the flow rapid and continuous. Without water personal cleanliness is impossible. So far as the body is concerned, in conjunction with fresh air, it is the best disinfectant known. If used daily, in ablutions from head to foot, it certainly protects the system from many diseases that we find it exceedingly difficult to cure. As already stated, it purifies the air when it descends in rain, by carrying down into the earth, where they properly belong, those ammoniacal and sulphureous gases which are extremely unwholesome while permitted to float about in the atmosphere. When applied at boiling heat it destroys many, if not all, of those fatal infections, which we have so much cause to dread. In this instance the disinfecting power is due to heat, while water furnishes the medium by which it can be most rapidly and safely applied. Clothing and bedding infected by cholera, typhus or small-pox poison, are readily disinfected by this means.

Unfortunately both air and water are often sources of infection, or perhaps we may say more correctly, mediums by which various infections are introduced into the human system. The diseases we have named, and perhaps many others, may be borne to considerable distances upon the air. It is said that cholera has been carried a distance of 80 miles without any communication between the two points, save that which was furnished by the atmosphere. Yellow fever may be carried at least half a mile, as our experience in New-York Bay has amply demonstrated. Fortunately the fields wherein these exceedingly fatal poisons can be generated, are comparatively small. Cholera is indigenous only upon a surface about 800 miles long by 400 miles wide; but this does not prevent it from traveling all over the earth, carrying with it all its original fatality. The Slave-trade caused the importation of yellow fever to the West Indies sometime during the earlier half of the seventeenth century. Its introduction to our gulf coast was not then difficult. Having abolished Slavery, perhaps we shall now be able to abolish the pest that came with it, though we must confess that thus far our efforts in this direction have not met with any considerable degree of success. Gen. BUTLER, who discovered that slaves were contraband of war, also found a way to keep yellow fever out of New-Orleans. His success certainly gives us cause for hope. In the present state of knowledge we can not undertake to disinfect the air to the height of 2 or the distance of 80 miles; but with the aid of chemical agents we may keep our immediate surroundings so pure, so free from filth and the noxious gasses given off by putrefying animal and vegetable matter, that these infections, when they come, will find no resting-place. And this is probably one of the conditions necessary to their propagation. They need to be fed and find wherever putrescence occurs the very food without which they cannot exist. But while they feed they infest. Thus the infection which was infinitesimal, becomes an immense mass, and the air which at first contained a scarcely perceptible amount, becomes overloaded with the poison. With fresh air and pure water, we shall be comparatively free from danger; and it is because we permit these to become infected that we are compelled to resort to artificial disinfection.

Concerning earth as a disinfectant little need be said, because its power is extremely limited, and when overloaded, it is one of our chief sources of danger. Under this circumstance it gives off infection, and certainly produces what is called malarial fever. Perhaps it would be well to give it very little of this kind of duty to perform. When we have buried our dead and the rain has carried into it the smoke and foul smells given off by our manufactories, it will probably be sufficiently taxed.

The sources of infection, especially in large cities, are so numerous, and our abuse of the atmosphere so outrages both common sense and humanity, that we cannot depend upon these natural disinfectants alone. We persistently create those sources of evil that we are compelled to destroy. By the violation of certain well-known laws we multiply the causes of disease and death at a rate with which the progress of methods of cure cannot keep pace. What medical skill cannot remedy, we invoke sanitary science to prevent. And for this purpose advanced chemical knowledge furnishes us with means that are immediate and absolute in their effects. It is to this change of method that we owe the security we all feel whenever pestilence threatens. Notwithstanding the comparative youth of this branch of science, its results have already been marvelous, and its promises for the future are of the grandest and most positive character. A few men are entitled to the honor of its introduction and application upon definite and exact principles. What BUDD, SIMON, PETTENKOFER and GRIESINGER taught in Europe has been applied in this country mainly through the efforts of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, who in 1854 turned his attention to the problem of "stamping out" infectious diseases by the aid of disinfectants. We shall devote the rest of this article to such agents and methods as they recommend for the prevention and control of Asiatic cholera, without any attempt to discuss the merits of the other antiseptics and disinfectants which make up the long list known to chemistry.

Among those to which we refer carbolic acid is perhaps the most important. There is little doubt that this article was used by the early Egyptians, in some crude form, in their process of embalming. Its full value, however, is not yet appreciated. Upon the experience of LEMAIRE and CROOKES we may trust it to destroy almost all kinds of animalcules and insects when applied in the form of vapor. It is not strong enough, however, in this form to act injuriously on animals larger than mice. An aqueous solution added to water, in which a small fish was swimming, proved fatal in a few minutes. Flies and musquitoes have an intense aversion to the vapor of carbolic acid, a fact which thrifty housewives and all who find themselves annoyed by these insects will probably not forget. A small quantity exposed to the air in a cup will keep a room entirely free from these little household pests. It also banishes cockroaches, bed-bugs, ants and vermin of all kinds, merely by making a week solution of the carbolic acid and water and washing infested places.

On the fœtid gasses produced by putrefaction carbolic acid seems to have very little effect; but it attacks their causes and puts organic matter in such a state that it never reacquires its tendency to putrify. This is curiously shown in some experiments recently made by Mr. CROOKES. Some meat was hung up in the air until the odor of putrefaction was strong. It was then divided into two pieces, one of which was soaked for half an hour in chloride of lime solution, and then washed and hung up again. The offensive smell was entirely gone. The other piece was soaked in water containing one per cent. of carbolic acid. It was then dried and hung up. In two days time the offensive smell had been replaced by a pure but faint odor of the acid. After a few weeks the piece of meat that had been deoderized by chloride of lime smelt as offensively as it did at first, while the piece treated with carbolic acid had no offensive odor whatever. It was then hung up and examined at the end of a month. No change had taken place. Another experiment shows its power to prevent putrefaction in a still more striking manner. A piece of meat was soaked for one hour in water containing one per cent. of carbolic acid. It was then wrapped in paper and hung up in a sitting-room in which there was fire almost daily. At the end of ten weeks it had dried up to about one-fourth its original size, but looked and smelled perfectly good and fresh, a very faint odor of carbolic acid being all that was perceptible. It was soaked for twenty-four hours in water and then stewed with appropriate condiments and eaten. It was perfectly sweet and scarcely distinguishable from fresh meat, except by possessing a very faint flavor of carbolic acid, not strong enough to be unpleasant.

Carbolic acid, because of its wonderfully destructive power over minute animal organisms, and because of the immediateness with which it arrests putrefaction, may therefore be relied upon to destroy the infection of cholera. The cattle plague certainly yields to it, and Dr. ANGUS SMITH has proved that the putrefactive decomposition of soils which produces malaria, does not take place in presence of very minute quantities of this acid. On tracts of land to which sewage, disinfected with carbolic acid, has been applied, obnoxious insects disappear, vegetation becomes healthy and luxuriant, the sheep are free from foot-rot and potatoes from disease. It is never unpleasant or injurious to cattle. They lick the woodwork of their stalls after it has been sprinkled with undiluted acid, and readily drink water in which it has been dissolved. In his report to the Royal Commission for inquiring into the origin and nature of the cattle plague, Mr. CROOKES, whom we have already mentioned, and upon whose experience we have largely drawn, affirms that he has never met with a single instance in which the plague has spread on a farm where this acid has been freely used. Vaccine virus, treated with carbolic acid, loses its virtue at once. We may conclude from this that it will destroy small-pox poison. Some experiments made by Dr. J. P. LOINES, of this City, prove that chlorine has no such effect. He immersed the vaccine crust in chlorine of sufficient strength to be irrespirable, and also to destroy the cork which was used in the bottle. After a week of this treatment, the crust was found to produce perfect vaccine vesicles.

Perhaps we would do well to abandon the theory that chlorine is a positive disinfectant. Though it does not properly belong to the subject we are now discussing, for none of the authorities we have named recommend it as a means of destroying cholera poison, we may be pardoned for referring to it parenthetically. Its value as a deodorant cannot be disputed; but it has heretofore occupied a place among disinfectants to which it has very little claim. This is perhaps a heresy, chemically, but it is practically true. It is fatal to act upon the theory that the destruction of a bad smell involves the destruction of the poison that accompanies it. PETTENKOFER has been convinced that chlorine has no effect whatever in arresting the propagation of the poison which produces cholera. Dr. LOINES, we think, has demonstrated that it does not destroy the virus of small-pox. Other experiments show that certain insects survive a protracted stay in the gas when used at the strength usually applied in fumigation. Furthermore, we may now say we positively know that it does not destroy the virus of yellow fever. This infection, however, seems to have resisted almost all efforts at disinfection. For its destruction we are compelled to resort to a high degree of heat or to await the appearance of frost. The *Susquehanna*, a badly infected Government vessel, in 1854, continued in this state during the entire Summer, notwithstanding frequent attempts to destroy the poison. Chlorine was tried repeatedly, without the slightest perceptible result. The ship was then filled with ice and salt, in the hope that the virus could be destroyed by a freezing mixture. This likewise failed; and after $20,000 had been expended in experiments, Winter came, and succeeded where science had failed. In spite of these proofs of its utter want of power over this mysterious infection, chlorine is still used in vessels from ports infected with yellow fever. This kind of disinfection is about equal to none. Have we any better method? We do not positively know; but the marvelous power of the vapor of carbolic acid over all kinds of the lower forms of organic life renders it exceedingly probable that it may be used with good result in the warfare against this tropical destroyer. It could be introduced in every part of a ship with the aid of super-heated steam, by forcing the latter through a chamber filled with the acid, at an expense which, if the experiment should prove successful, would be merely nominal. The pure carbolic acid is a white chrystalline solid, melting at about 95, and boiling at 369 degrees, Fahrenheit. Steam may be readily raised to this temperature, so that the experiment would be attended with little difficulty. With this suggestion, we return to our subject.

The crystals of carbolic acid are made liquid by a very minute oily or watery impurity. It is easily soluble in alcohol, and in this form, mixed with water, it has been given in small doses to the human subject without any injurious effect. It is also said to have been used by Dr. J. R. WOLFE, of Aberdeen, with good results, in between 200 and 300 cases of phthisis, by combining inhalations of the fumes of the acid with small internal doses. It has been highly recommended as an addition to both the food and water given to cattle exposed to the infection of rinderpest. It will certainly neutralize the virus of any infection that has found its way into water. Perhaps this may lead to the disinfection of wells tainted with the soakage from cesspools. After drinking water in which carbolic acid has been dissolved the breath smells of it for some hours. It may yet be demonstrated that the human system may be protected from cholera by some such preventive treatment. This, however, is mere speculation. But the success that has already attended the use of carbolic acid against both cholera and the cattle plague may well lead us to expect, very confidently, still more remarkable results.

Carbolic acid is obtained from coal tar either by distillation or by certain chemical processes we need not explain. Heretofore it has not been plentiful, for the reason that its peculiar properties were not fully known. It may be produced in sufficient quantities for sanitary purposes for less than $2 a gallon. Nevertheless, it does not exist in large amounts. One hundred gallons of the tar contain about two gallons of the acid. What is called in New-York the "dead oil of coal-tar", is about four times as rich in this wonderful disinfectant as the coal-tar itself. Last Summer the Metropolitan Board of Health used all the carbolic acid they could get; and it is highly creditable to that body that they were among the first to apply disinfectants, scientifically and upon a large scale, for the purpose of controlling and preventing the spread of epidemic cholera. They made the highest degree of this kind of knowledge available in the first year of their existence as an organized sanitary body—a fact of which both they and the City may be justly proud.

Next in importance to carbolic acid, in dealing with the infection of cholera, is sulphate of iron. Indeed, we believe that PETTENKOFER gives this the first place. At all events, no disinfectants have been more effectual than these two, and there are none that can be applied with more facility. A combination of both has produced the most marked results. Sulphate of iron is plentiful and may be used by any one, wherever disinfection is needed, in the proportion of one pound of copperas to one gallon of water. This proportion may be easily remembered; but the solution would be better if made somewhat stronger. The action of sulphate of iron is immediate, and it may be used in large quantities at small cost. For sewers, drains and foul places, where a disinfectant is needed daily, it is invaluable. To families of limited means it may be deemed, in the presence of danger, an inestimable boon. But there is always danger where there is infection; and every family in which a case of typhoid fever occurs, should disinfect the dejections of the sick, and the privy or water-closet into which they are thrown, as if it were a duty they owed to themselves and others, which it would be criminal to omit. The ferment to which we now refer, belongs to, and doubtless originates in, neglected sewers and cesspools. It is in these places that cholera most rapidly propagates itself. The importance, therefore, of disinfecting them thoroughly and carefully, cannot be overestimated. A strong solution of copperas, to which carbolic acid has been added at the rate of one pint of the latter to ten gallons of the former, will, if freely used every day, reduce the danger from these sources to a minimum.

The value of heat as a disinfectant of cholera poison cannot be ignored. Infected clothing may be thoroughly disinfected by being kept in boiling water for a single hour. Vaccine matter loses its power at 140 degrees Fahrenheit, if the heat be continued a sufficient length of time. Nothing we have heard of, save a salamander, can resist the action of heat, and there is some doubt about that. If dry, it arrests putrifaction at all temperatures; when moist, it promotes decomposition. In both conditions the disinfecting power of heat is very great. The only questions to be determined are those of temperature and the length of time it must be maintained. Steam is probably the best method by which heat can be applied to infected places. It penetrates every recess and carries the destructive power of heat into every crevice. Rooms infected with the typhus poison have, however, been thoroughly disinfected by means of heated stoves. This method is troublesome, expensive and requires constant care. It also demands, for complete success, to be long continued.

With perhaps a single exception, we have now mentioned all the disinfectants absolutely needed in destroying cholera poison. Until infected clothing and bedding can be boiled, safety requires that they should be placed in water charged with some disinfectant. For this purpose, the Weimar Conference recommends a solution of the sulphate or chloride of zinc. Dr. HARRIS and the Berlin sanitary authorities advise the use of the permanganate of potash—one ounce to three gallons of water. The latter acts promptly, and rapidly removes the most disagreeable smells. It is innocent, and imparts a beautiful tint to water in which it has been dissolved. When the color is gone, the action of the disinfectant has ceased. Permanganate of potash has been used for the purpose of detecting impurities in both air and water. It is a powerful oxydizer, and acts equally well upon injurious bodies whether they have offensive odors or not.

It was in 1849 that Dr. WILLIAM BUDD first applied disinfectants to choleraic discharges. He was so well satisfied with the results of his experiments, that in 1854 he published a letter upon the subject, which produced a great impression both in England and on the continent. His experiments have been verified by recent results in both hemispheres. The world owes him much, and the immortality that JENNER achieved will doubtless be fully equaled by that which will be accorded to BUDD. By the proper and persistent application of disinfectants, there is now no doubt a pestilence from cholera may be avoided; for "in its own way"—we quote from a letter written by Dr. BUDD to a friend in this City—"this measure will be found far more efficacious for the prevention of cholera than vaccination is for small-pox." The recent Conference at Weimar, composed of more than fifty of the ablest scientific men of Europe, seems to have reached the same conclusion; for in their first recommendation to the public, they express the deliberate conviction "that the efforts to arrest and prevent cholera by disinfectants should be continued in the most energetic manner."

Large Trees in Missouri.

Prof. SWALLOW, of the Missouri Geological Survey, gives the following actual measurements of large trees in Southeast Missouri:

"The largest is a sycamore in Mississippi County, sixty-five feet high, which, two feet above the ground, measures forty-three feet in circumference. Another sycamore, in Howard County, is thirty-eight and a half feet in diameter. A cypress in Cape Girardeau County, at a distance of one foot above the ground, measures twenty-nine feet in circumference. A cottonwood in Mississippi Country measures thirty feet round, at a distance of six feet above the ground. A pecan in the same country is eighteen feet in circumference. A black walnut in Benton County measures twenty-two feet in circumference. A white oak in Howard County is twenty-six feet in circumference. A tulip tree (poplar) in Cape Girardeau County is thirty feet in circumference. There is a tupelo in Stoddard County thirty feet in circumference. There is a hackberry in Howard County eleven feet in circumference. A Spanish oak in New-Madrid County twenty-six feet in circumference. A white ash in Mississippi County is sixteen feet in circumference. A honey locust in Howard County is thirteen feet round. There is a willow in Pemiscot County that has grown to the size of twenty-four feet in circumference and one hundred feet in height. Mississippi County boasts of a sassafras that must be king of that tribe; it measures nine feet in circumference. There is a persimmon in the same county nine feet in circumference. In Pemiscot County there is a dogwood six feet in circumference. In Mississippi County papaws grow to a circumference of three feet, and grape vines and trumpet creepers to a circumference of eighteen to twenty-two inches."

AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.

Wilmington—John Brown's Grave—Whiteface Mountain—Phil Miller.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. Y., Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

The number of people who now repair to these wild regions of Northern New-York to pass more or less of the warm season has become very great. Boarding-houses are filled with men, women and children, and parties are moving in various directions. In my former excursions to these parts I have called attention to such places and objects coming under my notice as I thought would interest the general reader, especially those who have visited and those who intend visiting this section. I am now making my headquarters in the small village of Wilmington, Essex County. I have been stopping here about two weeks. I came in company with my wife and others by way of cars to Whitehall, then by steamer to Port Kent, thence on plank road by stage through Keeseville, Clintonville, Ausable Forks and Black Brook, distance by stage 27 miles. Others in coming here leave the boat at Westport and pass through Elizabethtown, Keene and Upper Jay, a distance of 31 miles. This is a very pleasant little village, located on the east side and at the foot of Whiteface and Mount Esther. It lies upon the west branch of the Ausable River, the grounds on either side sloping gently to the water. It contains three churches, three stores, one hotel, one forge, a starch factory, one saw-mill, two blacksmith shops and nearly twenty dwelling-houses. In the Ausable and small mountain streams emptying therein you will find a fair supply of trout. Wild game also abounds hereabouts. It is customary here for small parties to leave their boarding-houses and make trips to some interesting locality—perhaps to a particular mountain, lake or river. I have made several such since my arrival, two of which I will describe.

Sunday morning, July 21, I started in company with Master WINSLOW FENNEL to visit the grave of JOHN BROWN, thirteen miles and a half southwest of this place. We rode slowly up on the east bank of the Ausable three miles. Here we left the last dwelling-house to be seen before entering the narrow pass that leads to North Elba. Two miles further, and we come to what is called the Upper Falls. Here the waters pour down into a deep and dark chasm, and should the carriage be placed eighteen inches west of its accustomed track, down you all go over a perpendicular rock 100 feet below. Standing on the brink, I looked into the gulf till I felt an inclination to jump off, and then I thought it time to reseat myself, and go on. We now pass through one of the most attracting places anywhere to be found. Occasionally on either side the rocks rise above us a thousand feet. Huge bowlders and fragments of rocks lie piled in great masses along the way. Again, from the river banks, dark forests of spruce rise gradually up to a great distance. At times the ravine widens, and the water of the river apparently becomes still; anon, and it dashes far below. Thus we go for eight miles, in which distance there is not an occupied house. One mile north of the small village of North Elba we come to a dwelling. This village—the only one in town—is made up of six or seven small houses, scattered along on the main street, running north and south. From this street a single road leads off to the northwest, and here you will find a post; nailed upon it are three short white guide boards. On one pointing north you read, "Wilmington, twelve miles;" on the second, pointing south, you see, "Keene, twelve miles;" and on the third board, pointing northwest, you find, "Saranac Lake, ten miles." Taking the last-mentioned direction, we soon crossed the bridge over the Ausable, and continued on about three-fourths of a mile. Here we find a cemetery on the right hand, and on the left we find a byroad, into which we turn, continuing still on through a piece of wood, and a short distance into the open fields, we come to the house once owned and occupied by JOHN BROWN, situated about three-quarters of a mile south of the cemetery before mentioned. The road from the cemetery is only a pent road, leading no further than the house, and is not fenced much of the way.

The lot in which JOHN BROWN is buried lies east of the house, and corners toward it, and separated from it by a space of only two or three rods. The fence on each side is three rods in length, five boards high, rough and unpainted. In the middle of the lot there is a rock of granite, occupying a space upon the ground nearly square, and almost perpendicular upon all sides. The north side is ten feet high—the opposite four, and the circumference five rods. Across the top, from the west to the east, (standing on the south side,) you will read:

JOHN BROWN,
1859.

Each letter and figure is one foot high and nearly one wide, and cut one inch into the rock. Mr. ALEXIS HINCKLEY, the present owner and occupant of the house—a gentlemanly and well-informed young man—said to me: "This work was done by a stone-cutter, J. A. DANIELS. He was sent here for that purpose by WENDELL PHILIPS and FRANCIS LEE. It took him three days and a half to accomplish it." JOHN BROWN is buried with his feet to this rock, with his head to the west, in a line with the two opposite coners of the lot and the house. The headstone is of coarse granite, three feet eight inches high, twenty-two inches wide and two inches thick. It was procured and lettered a long time ago in Connecticut for the grave of Capt. JOHN BROWN; but as it did not suit his children, it was never erected there, but remained till his son (who lies here) brought it to Westport and there left it. When Mrs. BROWN was with her husband in the Virginia prison, as I understand, he expressed a wish to be buried near his house in North Elba, and have this stone placed at his head. Although other inscriptions are upon it, still, only *one* body lies here. On the side facing the house you find engraven:

In
Memory of
CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN,
Who Died at
New-York, Sept. ye
3, 1776, in the 48
year of his age.

JOHN BROWN.
Born May 9, 1800,
Was executed at Charleston,
Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

OLIVER BROWN,
Born, May 9, 1839, was
Killed at Harper's Ferry,
Oct. 17, 1859.

On the opposite side of the stone and facing the rock we read:

In memory of
FREDERICK.
Son of John and Dianthe
BROWN,
Born Dec. 21, 1830, and
Murdered at Osawatomie,
Kansas, Aug. 30, 1856,
for his adherence to
the cause of freedom.

WATSON BROWN,
Born Oct. 7, 1835, was wounded
at Harper's Ferry,
Oct. 17, and Died
Oct. 19, 1859.

Here and thus—as I have described—lies the body of one who, by a single daring deed, shook the world as with the suddeness of a thunderbolt. And here my thoughts naturally ran upon the great events that this one deed hastened, modified or produced. I have never been a follower of JOHN BROWN, but, standing by his grave and looking off and around, I can truly say how wonderful! In this high region is the rock that I have described! To appearance, for seven miles each way from this rock the earth is comparatively level, though undulating and beautifully diversified by lakes, streams and groves. All around beyond this distance the earth rises into hundreds of mountains and high hills, rearing their summits into the heavens and forming an entire circle. Among them you find Mount Marcy—the highest in the State—also, Mount McIntyre, Mount McMartin, Whiteface, and others, ranking in the first class. It does appear as though God had prepared this spot for some specific object, Was this rock placed here purposely as a monument for the one who alone and silently lies at its base? Was this mountain chain designedly reared to wall this spot around? And lastly: "Pilgrim to" what is called, "the shrine of JOHN BROWN the martyr;" as you enter this circle through dark and deep mountain passes does your conscience whisper; "this is sacred ground?"

Nearly every day people from a distance visit this place. A large load of ladies and gentlemen from New-York laft just as we came in. While we were there two young men rode up in haste. Said that they had traveled a good many miles out of their way to get there. They looked a few moments upon the grave. As they left one of them said "we can now tell that we have seen JOHN BROWN's grave." Mr. HINCLEY asked us to enter our names on a register, which we did. In conversation he said that he made nearly a thousand pounds of maple sugar last Spring from trees on the place. Returning we reached Wilmington village soon after sunset.

As to Whiteface, the view you get from the summit will abundantly compensate for all the labor in ascending. Even the ascent of itself is rather agreeable. You move in a forest of large trees till within a short distance of the top, you cross streams of pure cold water, and if you move slowly—as you should—you will notice a great many objects of interest. A visit to this famous mountain is now made more desirable since Mr. GEORGE WESTON the enterprising proprietor of the Whiteface Mountain House, has erected two tents near the summit and supplied them with a great number of new blankets—plenty of provisions, and a good cooking-stove—where, with agreeable company, you can make yourself comfortable. Mr. WESTON has also newly fitted up his hotel, where you will find good accommodations. He furnishes teams to carry people to and from the mountain; also a guide, and will give all the necessary advice as to what you had better wear or take with you. I ascended Whiteface July 23, accompanied by my wife and a few others. We remained over night in the tents, and returned the following day. Upon the whole we had a very delightful trip and would say to others "go thou and do likewise." This mountain is 4,855 feet high. The distance from the hotel to the top thereof is seven miles, (by team 4½, on foot or on horse 2½.) When you first emerge from the forest near the top, the view will fairly cause you to stagger, and unless you are on your guard you will make use of some very extravagant exclamation. What I said at the time I will not now write. On our left we look down, down into a great gulf and out on a wide expanse of trees. As we walked slowly up the ridge gazing upon the world below, I could only say awful! awful! The terms sublime and grand were too trite and meaningless. From the pinnacle we could gaze far off in all directions. North, we trace the channel of the St. Lawrence River. East, we behold a long stretch of Lake Champlain, the Green Mountains and the White Mountains beyond. South, and Mount Marcey and its innumerable attendants rear their majestic forms. West, the Saranac Lakes, Tupper's Lake and other bodies of water, spread out like sheets of silver with their dark and uneven backgrounds more or less dim and distant. I have heard several people say that Lake Ontario can be seen in a very clear day. Between us and these distant objects the number of lakes, ponds, rivers, mountains and hills can hardly be counted.

Sixty-two distinct bodies of water have been counted with the half of an ordinary telescope. Mr. LUTHER FENNELL, of this place, tells me that he has distinguished forty-five with the naked eye. Beneath us, to the southwest, and stretching far out into North Elba, (nearly to the resting place of JOHN BROWN,) we behold the beautiful Lake Placid—picture of fairy land. Thousands have handed down their names to future generations by cutting them into the granite rocks on and about the summit of Whiteface. And here, gentle and ambitious reader, standing upon one of these rocks, (the highest pinnacle,) I take my leave of—this subject, hoping that if you ever aspire to the elevated position I now occupy, that you will be blessed with a clear atmosphere and a good pair of soles.

The "last though not least" object of attraction that I shall mention at this time is the incomparable PHIL. MILLER—a man 48 years of age, who once weighed 368 pounds, and went on exhibition through the United States and Canadas with the fat woman. Some 12 years ago he was a conductor on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, and a very good conductor, too; for when he passed through the cars to collect fare it was impossible for any delinquent passenger to slip by him. He afterward was Assistant Superintendent on the Hudson River Railroad, and might be seen about the Union depot in Troy. Since that time he has been auctioneer, showman and stage actor. You will now find him at the hotel of GEO. WESTON, acting in the capacity of chief painter and grainer. Of himself he says: "I was altogether too large for convenience. I consulted the most eminent physicians and took nostrums enough to kill a man of ordinary size, but all availed nothing. At last I put myself on a regular diet of plain solid food, drinking nothing but cold water with the exception of a little tea or cider, and above all I went to work. The result is, I now weigh only 240 pounds and enjoy good health." At dawn you may hear his merry voice in song and frequently through the day the stillness is broken by his sonorous voice as he acts the auctioneer or showman, or displays his oratorical powers in repeating the productions of the tragic or comic muse; at evening with his inexhaustible stock of highly-embelished stories he gathers about him a crowd of listeners. But adieu, to all. To-day with a sad and reluctant heart I leave this place. As I go I shall bear with me a pleasing remembrance of this beautiful place and its kindly-disposed and intelligent people. J. S.

THE GUN QUESTION.

Monitors and their Artillery—Mr. Wiard Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of July 29, your correspondent and my critic, U. S. N., dogmatically, as if he were really the United States Navy, and used to having his assertions unquestioned, advances some mere opinions, and assails me on account of the paragraph you have done me the honor to quote, in your editorial on July 26, from my communication in the TIMES of July 19, which is as follows:

"The cost of our monitor fleet of about forty vessels, for construction, arming, maintaining, manning, stores, towing, tenders and preservation, has exceeded two hundred millions of dollars."

With regard to

COST OF CONSTRUCTION,

he says: "A brief recapitulation of the cost of the monitors already built will show the absurdity of Mr. WIARD's assertion;" and then proceeds to give a detailed estimate of the cost of the monitors, with such minuteness as to suggest the idea of access to official records, which, like figures, will not lie, though they might not tell the whole truth, concluding as follows: "The total cost of the forty-six ironclads was therefore $29,015,000." This seems as "*satisfying* as being pounded over the head with a ringbolt." However, so far as the gentleman *has gone*, we do not differ materially; my estimate of the cost of construction *being only thirty-five millions of dollars*. He has given the exact amounts of the original price agreed to be paid to the contractors; while I included some other items, such as amounts paid to Mr. ERICSSON; to the owners of the Timby patents; drawings, superintendence, inspection, &c. I have also been cognizant of the fact that $168,000 extra compensation has been paid to the builders of the *Comanche*, and that claims for many large amounts of a similar character are pending in Congress.

ARMING.

It will be noticed that I stated the monitor fleet carried about a hundred guns, consequently the whole cost of the fleet being $200,000,000, each gun, its carriage and stores cost about $2,000,000, on the theory that "a ship is but a carriage for guns." U. S. N. asserts that 15-inch guns cost $6,000 each—again "he goes back to first principles," and again refers to official documents—for that is actually the price paid by the navy to the Fort Pitt foundry for the guns. But the Navy Department has a force of Inspectors at the foundry whose salaries are not included in the amount paid for the gun; of course *they* do not scorn to receive pay from the United States. A proving-ground is erected and maintained a few miles from the foundry, and each gun has to be transported there, unloaded and moved into a place of difficult access, mounted and fired ten rounds in the presence of an Inspector and his assistants. The powder and shot for each round cost the United States say $25, equal to $250 for the proof of each gun. It is also the practice of the navy to subject first, guns of a new class to what is called "extreme proof," *i. e.*, to fire them 1,000 rounds experimentally, after which the trial guns are "placed on the retired list." Now as about forty thousand pounds of powder is required for such an experiment as this, it can be seen that experiments on ordnance are expensive affairs. Lest my critic should object to these particulars, I will make a connection with the subject here as do the attorneys in the Surratt trial. No 15-inch gun has been mounted on any other kind of ship than monitors, therefore all of that class of gun are chargable against these ships.

About three hundred of them have been purchased at $6,000 each		$1,800,000
Three thousand proof rounds, at $25 each.		75,000
Extreme proof of 15-inch guns, powder, projectiles, and plates for experiments, say		100,000
One hundred and twenty thousand inspected projectiles, for 300 guns, with fuses and charges for shell, $25 each		3,000,000
Eighty superb sliding carriages, invented, designed and executed by the greatest man in the world for mounting guns in turrets, at $10,000 each		800,000
Transportation for guns and projectiles from Pittsburgh to Jersey City, and from there elsewhere		1,000,000
Thirty-five Parrott 300-pounders were purchased for the monitors, (afterward condemned,) cost $6,000 each		210,000
Two hundred projectiles, for each, at $15		105,000
The first gun of this class was fired 450 rounds for extreme proof, cost of gun	$6,000	
Four hundred and fifty projectiles	6,750	
Thirteen thousand five hundred pounds of powder and transportation	6,000	
Other expenses of test	1,000—	19,750
About 50 other guns, Parrott and Dahlgrens, have been supplied for the monitors, cost, with their projectiles, say $6,000 each		300,000
Two million pounds of powder expended on the monitors, with transportation		1,000,000
Small arms and ammunition for monitors.		1,000,000
Torpedoes, incendiary projectiles, and the Ericsson torpedo rafts, with experiments		1,000,000
And we have		$10,409,750

as the cost of arming the monitors, and this is a low estimate; U. S. N. would have us believe the same total to be $600,000, or less.

MAINTAINING.

I learn from a book prepared at the Navy Department, entitled *Armored Vessels*, that when there were but eight monitors detailed to Charleston harbor, an extensive machine-shop was required at Hilton Head to keep them in temporary and partial repair, so that one-half of them could be ready for duty, and it would seem from the reports that a line of steamers was required from New-York to bring down material and supplies for the small number stationed at that point, a superintendent of repairs and alterations was required to be engaged; with overworked mechanics night and day, with the active ships beside, and half the expenses of the Navy-yards, the Ordnance, Construction and Engineer Bureaus are chargable to these vessels; the cost of coal, provisions, oil, &c., added, will make thirty millions.

MANNING.

About half the officers, engineers, gunners, firemen and sailors of the navy have seen service on the monitors during the war. The inducements to enlist, pay, extra pay, clothing, subsistence, medicine, pensions, &c., I have estimated at one hundred millions.

TOWING.

A powerful steamer has been required to tow each monitor whenever she went to sea or left her moorings; I estimate the cost for towing and tenders to have been three millions.

PRESERVATION

Is the only remaining item of my specification, and I think if they are preserved the balance of the two hundred millions will be expended. It is a fact that the expenditures of the Navy Department during the war amounted to more than three hundred and fifty millions. I am sure your readers will believe that three-quarters of this expenditure went to construct, arm, man, maintain and preserve the iron-clad fleet. According to this estimate, each gun has cost *more than two and a half millions*. Therefore, the "absurdity of my assertion" is not so glaring as U. S. N. would have your readers believe. U. S. N. refers to the *Monadnock* and the *Miantonomoh*, and says "they show most conclusively that the United States has been more successful than any other nation in constructing sea-going ironclads." "It is not too much to assert that they are the finest sea boats in the world." It is not too much—if enough—to say this is the merest bosh. Has this writer forgotten that three of these "fine sea-boats" popped to the bottom of the sea so suddenly that all on board perished? What European nation has had their ships destroyed so ingloriously? Vice-Admiral PORTER was "drunk with his great victory" when he wrote the paragraph in his report, and quoted by U. S. N., as follows: "The *Monadnock* is capable of crossing the ocean alone, and could destroy any vessel in the French or English navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again (provided she could pick up coal) without fear of being followed." He also wished, probably, to gratify the Navy Department by praising their pets, and remembered the fate of the gallant DUPONT, who fell into disgrace because he spoke his mind about the monitors. As a rule, the old salts think them unfit to go to sea in. If the navy had confidence in Admiral PORTER's opinion, that the *Monadnock* "could cross the ocean alone," why did they send a powerful ship with her to sea on her late pleasure excursion and patent-right peddling raid to Europe?

U. S. N. asserts that Mr. WIARD's theories are not believed by practical artillerists. Why don't he name them, and tell us what experience they have had in firing large guns rapidly? A man might be a very practical artillerist and not know much about the effects of heat on metals. Practical artillerists are not usually skillful metal workers. Practical mechanics are better able to judge of such phenomena than most other people. I can name ten practical mechanics who think I am right, for one artillerist who professes to understand the subject, my critic can name, who will say publicly I am wrong.

I have frequently asserted that no 15-inch gun cast on the Rodman system can be fired twenty rounds in twenty minutes without bursting. U. S. N. asserts that my theories have been shown to be fallacious by repeated experiments, and cites only, in proof, one of his many instances, to the effect that a 15-inch gun was fired twelve times in sixteen minutes in the presence of Admiral FARRAGUT, the gun not showing the least excess of temperature at the termination of the trial. There are two reasons, if not more, why this does not prove my theories fallacious, viz., first, the statement is not true that a gun was so fired, and second, it is neither the rapidity of fire nor the number of rounds contemplated in my proposition.

It is most surprising that parties interested in the Rodman gun will resort to such weak inventions to bolster up the reputation of the great *bombard*, as quoting an anonymous telegraph so extravagantly worded as the one U. S. N. refers to. It is officially shown in the book before referred to, *Armored Vessels*, that only two shots from 15-inch guns have ever struck a plated ship of the enemy. One struck the cast iron pilot house of the *Atlanta*, cracking it, and and one the weak sides of the rebel ram *Tennessee*. Neither shot went through. If the Navy Department had ever penetrated four and a half inch plating with the fifteen inch gun they could not have kept so important a fact secret. It never has been done in our service, and intelligent persons in this country will look with suspicion on reports of wonderful achievements in foreign countries with these guns until something creditable has been performed at home.

Respectfully, NORMAN WIARD.

Another Reply to Mr. Norman Wiard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 26th of July, is an article which commences as follows:

"Mr. NORMAN WIARD, in a communication published a few days ago in the TIMES, on the subject of heavy ordnance, incidentally alluded to a single branch of the expenditure in prosecuting the great civil war to a successful issue on the part of the nation, which merits a passing notice. He says that 'the cost of our monitor fleet of about 40 vessels, for constructing, arming, maintaining, manning, stores, tonnage, tenders, and preservation, has exceeded $200,000,000, and carries less than 100 guns—two millions for each gun.' Without entering into a calculation to verify the accuracy of this statement, we believe that no other branch of the service can compare with this in extravagance. Much of this was no doubt unavoidable."

The whole number of guns procured for the monitor vessels has been 108. The actual cost of these guns is not "$200,000,000," but $461,600, showing an error on the part of Mr. NORMAN WIARD, in the "gun line," of $199,538,400, in an expenditure of less than $500,000.

The aggregate cost of all of the guns for all of the monitors is not one-quarter of what Mr. NORMAN WIARD represents to be the cost of a single gun.

But Mr. WIARD possesses an inventive genius, and therefore includes in the "gun line," the cost of vessels, engines, stores, tenders, &c., in order to "verify" his statement, which leads the TIMES to "believe that no other branch of the service can compare with this in extravagance."

Why hulls, engines, and the other accompaniments of the vessels, should enter into the cost of guns any more than that guns should enter into the cost of hulls or engines, is not stated. With as much propriety and as much truth might a constructor say that the hulls of the monitors cost $200,000,000, or an engineer that the engines of the monitors cost that amount.

But in point of fact, all the monitors, including the hulls, engines and guns, cost but about one-eighth of what Mr. NORMAN WIARD represents to be the cost of the armament.

The whole number of monitor vessels which have been built, including those on the rivers as well as those on the coast, is forty-nine, and the entire cost of the whole fleet is $26,363,008 25. Add to this sum, the cost of the armament which is, as before stated, $461,600, and there is an aggregate of $26,824,608 25. This sum is $173,175,391 75 less than Mr. NORMAN WIARD's statement, on which you base your belief of "extravagance," "no doubt unavoidable," in that "branch of the service."

The truth of the figures herein given you can verify from documents and records in the Navy Department, whence these statements are derived; and the facts may change your opinion of the "extravagance" of a Department which has been more violently assailed and denounced than any other, but which has been managed with such a degree of economy, as well as of efficiency, as to call forth commendation from men of every party. It is difficult to perceive why a Department which has discharged its duties so satisfactorily, should continue to be subjected to constant and groundless misrepresentation. During the war, when much was being done, it was well known that these slanders originated almost entirely with disappointed contractors and their associates. Perhaps Mr. WIARD has a gun contract in view at this time.

The following extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, in December, 1865, exhibits the total expenditures of the Navy Department from the beginning to the close of the war:

"The total expenses of this Department from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, embracing a period of four years and four months, and covering not only the ordinary expenses of the navy, but such as have arisen in the purchase, construction and equipment of vessels, and in the maintenance of the large naval force required during the war, were $314,170,960 68—an annual average expenditure of $72,500,990 93. It is gratifying to note that the expenses of this Department since the commencement of the war have been but nine and three-tenths per cent. of the expenditures of the Government during the same time."

It will be observed that the entire expenses of the Navy Department—ordinary and extraordinary—for civil and naval purposes, for the purchase and construction of vessels, engines and armament of every description—for salaries of officers and the wages of the crews—for workmen in the navy-yards and on contracts—for contingencies, losses and expenditures of every name and nature, during four years and four months of war, including not only the forty-nine monitors, but more than six hundred vessels purchased and built, exclusive of the old navy, amounted to only about one-third more than is claimed by Mr. NORMAN WIARD for the guns of the monitors only.

The expenses of the Navy during the most expensive war which was ever known, when it was compelled to blockade a coast of 3,500 miles, to patrol rivers which were "in their reach almost continental," and to coöperate with the army in capturing forts and earthworks, was less than one-tenth of the war expenses—the average annual expenditures of the Navy Department during this period were less, on a specie basis, than the navy expenditures of Great Britain during the same period on a peace establishment. Such immense results have never been accomplished in any age or country with such limited expenditures, and it is not just to those who have accomplished these results for the nation, to have their works under-valued and misrepresented.

The importunities and inventions of Mr. NORMAN WIARD, and men like him, I have reason to believe, have in all that time annoyed and impeded the Department, and never assisted it. His inventions are as valueless as his facts, and his statements as unreliable and worthless as his guns. It is to be regretted that the TIMES should be instrumental in giving currency to the monstrous exaggerations of Mr. NORMAN WIARD. Yours, &c., X.

JULY 31, 1867.

The Mississippi Bridge at Quincy, Ill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TREMONT HOUSE, QUINCY, Ill., Monday, July 29, 1867.

From the bustle and heat and crowding of New-York, an escape into a quiet country town like this is an absolute relief. Not that Quincy is merely a town, for it claims—and with its 25,000 inhabitants is entitled to receive—the name and privileges of a city; but the contrast between it and Gotham is so great, that to a Gothamite it is still "the country." The agricultural district surrounding it is rich and productive, and the river on the one hand and the railroads on the other, afford cheap and easy access to the markets of St. Louis and Chicago. The town is building up rapidly, several new and elegant stores having been erected during the past year.

The most important public work at present in progress is the railroad bridge across the Mississippi, by the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company. After the success of the Rock Island and Clinton bridges demonstrated the feasibility of spanning the Father of Waters with iron bands, it was resolved to erect at this point a bridge embodying all the excellencies and none of the defects of those just mentioned. This result will, I think, be attained in the structure now growing into life under the hands of T. C. CLARK, Chief Engineer. Work upon it was begun in December last, and the Company confidently expect to complete it by September, 1868.

The bridge, which will be of iron resting upon solid piers of masonry, will be the longest of its kind in the United States, or one mile and four rods from land to land. There will be two draws, worked by steam and opening almost to the touch. The main draw in the channel will be 360 feet in length, giving a clear passage way of 160 feet on each side. This draw is within 250 feet of the west, or Missouri bank. The smaller draw in the bay (the bridge crosses a small island near the Illinois shore, between which and the shore runs an arm termed the bay,) is eighty feet in length. It will be solely a railroad bridge, and will not be roofed in. Owing to the prevailing high water the work has not advanced so rapidly as was expected. Nevertheless, the false works, as they are called, consisting of passage ways and temporary tracks laid upon spiles on either side of the proposed line of works, and erected to aid in laying the piers, are almost complete.

The stone of which the piers (twenty-six in number) are to be built is brought from Grafton, 120 miles below, at the mouth of the Illinois River; the iron work is furnished by the Detroit Bridge and Iron Company. The total cost of construction is estimated at one and a quarter million; the stock (for the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company is an incorporated stock company) is held principally by the officers of the C. B. and Q. T., W. and W. and H. and St. Joseph Railroads. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer of the C. B. and Q., is also Treasurer of this Company, assisted in the duties by Capt. NEWTON FLAGG. JOY, President of the C. B. and Q.; COLBURN, Vice-President T. W. and W., and CHAPIN, General Superintendent T. W. and W., are among the Directors. Mr. COLBURN also acts as consulting engineer.

At present about 250 men are employed upon the works, and fifteen barges, together with two steamers, are in constant use carrying materials back and forth.

Your correspondent had one of these steamers placed at his disposal on Saturday last, and, under the guidance of Capt. FLAGG, Chief-Engineer CLARK and Mr. STONER, floated around and through the works for an hour or more. Were not the heat so intense the trip would have been a pleasant one; as it was, no regret was felt when the *Jessie* returned to the wharf. K.

Production of the Pennsylvania Oil Wells.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article recently copied in your columns from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and which is stated to have emanated from a prominent oil broker of the "Smoky City," contains many assertions calculated to mislead parties not directly cognizant with the particulars of the business of producing petroleum, and must be taken by all parties *cum grano salis*. That the writer of the same belongs to that species of oil-dealers known as "bulls," and that he is slightly (?) interested in the advance in price of the commodity spoken of, there can hardly be a doubt, at least to the mind of any one who is acquainted with the subject, and who carefully peruses the article in question. That the production has diminished greatly within the last eight months cannot be denied, but that the capacity of the country for producing has decreased is untrue, at least in the proportion stated. The writer figures that the production has declined at the rate of 160 barrels per week, and consequently argues that the decline will continue at the same rate during the remaining months of the current year, and even beyond that time, and very plaintively asks, What, then, will become of our oil supply? It is very evident that the gentleman is unacquainted personally with the vast resources of our oil-producing section. The cause of the decline in production has resulted almost exclusively from the fact that at the ruling low prices it did not pay to produce. Oil at $1 25 to $2 per barrel, at the wells, will not afford the producer sufficient margin to pay for the chances of being successful and obtaining a good-sized well. The production which, in May, 1867, was reduced to about 6,500 barrels per day, can, in three months time, be run up to 10,000 barrels per day, by the mere re-working and re-operating of wells shut down temporarily by their owners on account of the low prices prevailing, and this will undoubtedly be the case should oil go to $5 or upward at the wells. Hundreds of wells throughout the whole oil country, under the depressing influences of low prices and the alarmingly stagnant condition of the trade, were permitted to remain idle during the Winter and Spring, but let oil advance to a figure which will approximately repay the owners for the expense and hazard incurred in working the same, and our mournful Pittsburgh friend will see the production run up in a few weeks or

months at most to a figure considerably above the consumption.

In addition to this we must include the production of new wells going down, and of those which, under the new impetus, will be sunk. Oil-producers are a venturesome class of operators, and, though the chances of making a great success in the sinking of wells are much less than generally supposed by those who have never personally and practically followed this class of investment, still there are numbers of experienced oil men who stand ready to sink one or two more holes each when the prospect for an advance in the price of the commodity is apparent.

As for oil territory, the Counties of Venango, Crawford and Warren, in northwestern Pennsylvania, can supply the world with the article in question, to the extent it may be needed for illuminating purposes, for many years to come. The great "belt" running across these three counties in a general northeast and southwest direction, as tapped at various intervals, has given indubitable evidence that miles and miles of oil territory yet remain undeveloped—its hidden treasures yet but scarce imagined, and only awaiting the incentive of increased prices to induce the energetic "men of oil" to bring them forth to the marts of the whole world.

It follows then, as the production is greater and will remain greater than the consumption, that the hope of the producer must be in some new use for his yield—and we have it. The recent experiments, made under the auspices of the Naval Department, have fully demonstrated the practicability of its use as fuel; the rude and mechanically imperfect methods of using it as fuel in the stationary engines on Oil Creek, by the producers themselves for nearly 18 months past, have proven it, and there is not the slightest doubt that the problem of this the latest production of nature's laboratory is solved. The great *desideratum* of the oil producer is thus revealed, and thus only can the consumption be increased above the production and the business be made profitable to our whole country. Can anyone doubt that the time is not far distant when our steamers on the ocean and our railroads across our plains will all be propelled by steam power generated with petroleum as fuel? PRODUCER.

The Russian-American Telegraph Enterprise—Character of the Country.

The following letter in relation to the Russian-American Telegraph enterprise, is published in the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal:*

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July, 21, 1867.

To His Excellency, Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to report my arrival from the Pacific Coast, where, for the past year and a half, I have been engaged as Chief of Land Service in the Russian-American Telegraph enterprise, having been relieved from duty with the expedition on account of the recent decision of the Company to suspend further operations.

The following facts in relation to the progress of the expedition is respectfully submitted:

Nearly the entire route from New-Westminster, B. C., to the mouth of the Aurora River, has been explored and posts established at convenient points along the coasts of Russian-America and Siberia. The line has been completed and is now in working order for a distance of 850 miles north from New-Westminster, B. C. Material sufficient for the entire line has been landed at convenient points along the coast, together with the submarine cable, which has been purchased, and is now lying at Victoria, V. I.

Construction parties are engaged in putting up the line on both sides of Behring Straits; one party are extending operations from Fort St. Michaels to Fort Youcon, interior of Russian America, where it is expected to connect with the British Columbia division, while another party are at work from St. Michaels to Grantley Harbor, in Norton Sound, connecting at the latter point with the Behring Straits division, which carries the line to the cable crossing this side of the Straits. Emma Harbor, or Plover Bay, Eastern Siberia, was the general rendezvous for the Companies' vessels, and the point from which new material and supplies generally were distributed. At this point, and also at Grantley Harbor, large and commodious buildings were erected, suitable for storehouses and quarters for employes. Construction parties were here engaged in running the line from the upper end of the bay to the cable crossing at the Straits, while another party were building from the bay west to Anadyr Bay, connecting at the latter point with the Siberian division, under the general supervision of Mr. SERGE ABOSA, a Russian gentleman of experience and ability, and in whom the Engineer-in-Chief, Col. CHARLES S. BUCKLEY, has every confidence.

From reports received, this division is further advanced than the American. The entire route determined, depots established and large numbers of poles set in readiness for the wire. It will thus be seen that everything betokened the prompt and speedy completion of this gigantic enterprise. The natives, with the exception of one or two small bands in British Columbia, who can, with proper management, be easily controlled, are peaceable and friendly, promising great assistance both in the construction and repair of the line. Fully two-thirds of the labor required to complete the enterprise has been performed. The almost wholly unknown possessions of Russian-America have been explored. Its rivers and streams found navigable for hundreds of miles into the interior, forming natural channels for the transportation of material and supplies.

The climate is such that explorations have been carried forward throughout every month in the year, thus proving that the extreme cold of these high northern latitudes offers no barrier to the successful completion of the work.

Employes have become conversant with the language, manners and customs of the native tribes, and confess themselves as being contented and willing to remain in the country so long as their services are required. This was the general feeling and condition of affairs along the entire route of the line when the fleet sailed from Plover Bay on its second return trip to San Francisco, where it arrived in December, 1866. From that time employes were gradually discharged until none remained in the Company's service, except the engineer-in-chief and such clerical assistance as he required to close the business, and the enterprise virtually abandoned for the time being. Many of the vessels were abandoned, and the balance ordered north to pick up the men and return them to San Francisco.

The reason assigned by the Company for discontinuing operations are obvious, yet the line can and will be completed. Commissioners in the interest of the Company are now in St. Petersburgh urging the Russian Government to continue their line from the Amoor River to Behrings Straits, when the Company agree to finish the line on this continent, lay the submarine cable across the straits, and connect with the Russian line either at Plover or Anadyr Bay, Eastern Siberia. Should this proposition fail (all indications now are to the contrary) it is thought our own Government will lend the necessary aid to push the line through to its original proposed terminus—mouth of the Amoor River—more especially since the line passes through the recent valuable acquisition of territory.

I am, Governor, with great respect, your obedient servant, FRANK N. WICKER.

The Louisiana Levee Commissioners—Gen. Sheridan's Action.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 30.

The order of Gen. SHERIDAN, reinstating his Board of Levee Commissioners, is an indication that he will give all the assistance he can to the work of reconstructing the levees of the State. During the sitting of the Levee Convention last week, Gen. SHERIDAN was consulted in regard to the subject of rebuilding the levees, and he assured those with whom he had an interview that he was anxious that Gov. FLANDERS should sign the levee bonds authorized by the Legislature at its last session. Such being the desire of the General Commanding, Gov. FLANDERS will hardly hesitate to sign the bonds. If these bonds are thus approved by the military power—the only power here that has any positive existence—it is thought by many that they can be negotiated at once. The law authorizing the bonds limits their sale to eighty cents on the dollar. Whether this portion of the statute will be permitted to continue in force is more than we can say. Be this as it may, it is maintained by some that these bonds will bring eighty cents on the dollar, should they be indorsed by the military. Certainly, if they are indorsed by the only authority recognized by Congress, the legal consequence will be that such indorsement will be the act of the Federal Government. Thus sanctioned, the bonds will go into the market with some chance of becoming negotiable. Capitalists, however, are timid, and it remains to be seen whether they will regard this military indorsement as sufficient security. If the levee bonds are not signed, or cannot be made negotiable, the Levee Convention will be called together, and propose to the overflowed districts the plan of direct taxation as the means of rebuilding the levees.

The Slave Lash Restored in Kentucky—Outrageous Treatment of a Colored Girl.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 30.

"A brief announcement appeared in the city papers the other day that two brothers named WYTHROW, who reside in the vicinity of Lebanon, had been before the United States District Court, Judge BALLARD, and bound in the sum of $5,000 each for their appearance at the October term. The circumstances of this case, as I have learned them from official sources, were as follows: NORMAN WYTHROW, the principal offender, is a wealthy farmer, noted for his strong rebel proclivities, and generally supposed to be the chief of the "Lynchers." A near neighbor of his, Mr. DORSEY, has a colored servant girl, 16 years of age, who has been the nurse in the family since she was old enough, and bears an excellent character in the neighborhood. About a week ago this girl was sent on an errand to the house of WYTHROW, whose wife was at the time repairing an old dress. After the girl had returned home Mrs. WYTHROW discovered—or rather thought she did—that one breadth of the dress skirt was missing, and the conclusion was at once arrived at that Mr. DORSEY's servant girl had taken it. The husband, NORMAN WYTHROW, immediately went over to DORSEY's and accused the girl of the theft. She denied the charge and protested her innocence in the strongest terms. The house was then searched from roof to cellar, but the missing article was not found. WYTHROW not being satisfied, however, the mother of the accused girl offered to pay for the property supposed to be stolen, the value of which was about 30 cents. WYTHROW refused her offer, at the same time declaring that he would "take it out of her hide." No one being present who was able to resist him, he took a plow line, tied it to the girl's wrists, took hold of one end of it himself, got on his horse, and rode off at a brisk trot, compelling the girl to follow on foot. In this way he pulled and dragged her two miles out into the woods, where he was joined by his brother, and the two men fastened one end of the rope around the girl's neck—after having stripped her naked—then threw the other end over the limb of a tree, drew her up so that her feet barely rested on a log, which they had placed there, and in that position whipped her until they had worn out sixteen green withes. They took the girl away from her home early in the morning, and she did not get back until late in the evening. Persons who saw her, say that she was bruised and scarred from head to foot. The WYTHROWS were next day arrested by United States officers, and brought before the District Court, as above stated. This act, though most barbarous, is not isolated here in Kentucky. Within the last two weeks no less than sixteen arrests have been made in this State by officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, of white persons charged with whipping and beating negroes.

The Arrest of a Prominent Merchant in Buffalo—The Matter Compromised.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 2.

There was great excitement in the commercial circles of this city yesterday afternoon, caused by the arrest of Mr. F. W. PATTERSON, of No. 13 Central Wharf, who has been doing business in grain upon the dock for a number of years. The particulars of the transaction are as follows:

Mr. PATTERSON purchased on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning nine boat-loads of corn, as follows: 2 loads, about 16,000 bushels, of J. M. RICHMOND & Co.; 2 loads, about 16,000 bushels, of JASON PARKER; 2 loads, about 16,000 bushels, of BARCLAY, BRUCE & Co., and 3 loads, about 24,000 bushels, of W. O. BROWN & SON. Total purchases about 72,000 bushels. Mr. PATTERSON obtained bills of lading of different carriers for each of these boat-loads of corn, on which he obtained advances through the banks. First on his sight drafts on parties in New-York, and some from commission houses here. These advances were converted—about $25,000—into United States bonds, and the remainder was in drafts on New-York and in compound notes and currency. Of the two loads purchased of JASON PARKER only one was delivered. The order for the second load had not been given. Mr. PARKER had sold a load of corn to another party out of another cargo. PATTERSON obtained from the carrier a bill of lading for this load, and on it procured advances through one of the banks. Of the total amount of advances obtained about $54,000 was found upon the person of Mr. PATTERSON. The parties that sold the corn are to receive it back again and issue new bills of lading, so that they will have the benefit of the margins in corn over and above advances, $54,000, which they also receive. The total value of the corn sold was between $60,000 and $63,000. The total loss to the sellers of the corn will not exceed five to eight per cent. of the amount for which it was sold to Mr. PATTERSON. The banks and the individuals making the advances do not lose anything.

Mr. JASON PARKER communicated with the heads of the Police Department, and requested that Mr. PATTERSON might be arrested.

Policemen and detectives were immediately dispatched in every direction; the railroad depots were watched, and detachments were even stationed at the places where small boats were kept for hire, lest he should leave. All efforts to find him were in vain, however, until about 3 o'clock, when as Superintendent REYNOLDS was going up Main-street, he came upon JASON PARKER, Esq., with his arm linked into that of Mr. PATTERSON, whom he had come upon in the telegraph office while in the act of sending off a dispatch. Mr. REYNOLDS informed Mr. PATTERSON that he must consider himself under arrest, and immediately proceeded with him to headquarters. The news quickly spread about the city, and in a short space of time the Superintendent's office was filled with dock men and others, and a scene of great excitement ensued. Mr. PATTERSON—who took everything with remarkable coolness—was taken into a private apartment by Superintendent REYNOLDS, who searched his person thoroughly, when the sum of $53,562 71 in cash, bonds, drafts, &c., was discovered, as follows:

Seven United States bonds, $1,000 each	$7,000 00
One 7-30	7,000 00
Cash	1,007 37
Draft on Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	5,600 00
Draft on Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	11,583 50
Draft New-York and Erie Bank	6,242 19
Draft First National Bank	8,227 15
Draft H. J. Suttieworth	6,902 50
Total	$53,562 71

This was taken in charge by Mr. ADAMS, Treasurer of the Niagara Frontier Police. It being rumored that Mr. PATTERSON had expressed his willingness to "settle" with the dock gentlemen, provided they would allow his old creditors to come in, and permit the amount taken from him to be divided among all, *pro rata*, it was thought best to enter into negotiations, and S. H. FISH, Esq., was admitted to a private interview with him. After a time Mr. FISH returned and informed his friends that Mr. PATTERSON had agreed that the sum of $53,562 71 should be paid over, to go to those who had suffered loss by his recent operations, less $1,000. After due consultation among the losers, it was concluded to accept the proposition. Mr. PATTERSON gave Mr. FISH an order on Mr. ADAMS for all money and property taken from him; Mr. ADAMS handed the same to Mr. FISH, taking his receipt therefor. The matter was then cyphered up, a dividend declared—we did not understand whether or not Mr. PATTERSON got the thousand dollars demanded by him or not—and the parties left, refusing at the time to prefer charges against Mr. PATTERSON, but promising, in case they concluded to do so, to call at the office of the Superintendent this morning. Up to 12 o'clock no charge has been preferred. Mr. PATTERSON was released at about 8 o'clock last evening, with the understanding that he should report himself to the Superintendent this morning.

Copies of the following letter were addressed by Mr. PATTERSON to several parties to whom he was indebted—he having mailed them by putting them in a letter-box on a lamp-post, while going from the telegraph office with Mr. PARKER:

BUFFALO, Aug. 1, 1867.

——— ———, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Owing more money than I can pay, I am reluctantly compelled to ask my creditors for a settlement on the basis of a compromise; am now preparing a statement of my liabilities, and will call a meeting of my creditors at an early day, probably on Saturday, when proposals of settlement will be made. Yours truly,

F. W. PATTERSON.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade this morning the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this Board of Trade request the trustees to expel F. W. PATTERSON from membership, and that the secretary be requested to give F. W. PATTERSON a copy of this resolution.

Whereas, It is manifest that our present system of delivering property to buyers is attended with great danger; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to mature and report to this Board a plan providing for greater security.

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: S. H. FISH, CYRUS CLARKE and J. M. RICHMOND.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Another Letter from Hon. B. G. Harris, of Maryland.

Hon. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, of Maryland, has written a reply to strictures by Democratic papers in that State upon his recent letter to the St. Mary's *Gazette*, in relation to the action of the Constitutional Convention on the subjects of suffrage and the admission of colored men as witnesses in the trial of criminal cases. He alludes particularly to the comments of the Baltimore *Gazette*, and concludes as follows:

I still think the honor and dignity of the sovereign State of Maryland require that the injuries she has sustained and the insults and threats she has been, and is still, subject to should be met by feelings of the strongest and sternest character. Better that her non-conformity to Radical demands should run to the "verge of spite" than that there should be that gentle dispassionate acquiescence which seems to be suggested by that very "safe" adviser—the Baltimore *Gazette*. For myself I would rather that our State should display some of the traits of the lion of the tribe of Judah, than to subject herself to that, for a State, greatest of curses, which Jacob declared should befall his most pusillanimous son Issachar.

"Issachar is an ass couching down between two burdens.

And he saw that rest was good, and bowed his shoulder to bear and become a servant unto tribute."

That such may not be the fate of our beloved State is the hope of Yours, &c., B. G. HARRIS.

Reported New Ground for Confiscation—Letter from Mr. Stevens.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in a dispatch dated the 3d inst., makes the following statement:

"A recent letter from Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS to a Radical friend in this city states that a bill will be presented at the opening of the November Congressional session for confiscating the property of all Southern ex-slaveholders who dismiss the freedmen for voting the Republican ticket.

Senator WILSON, it is understood, strongly favors this course, which will probably be adopted.

The names of such ex-rebels are to be collected by the military commanders for reference."

Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, on Suffrage.

In a recent letter to the Secretary of the Kansas Impartial Suffrage Association, Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, of that State, says:

"I have written to Hon. F. H. DRENNING, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, tendering my services to the Committee to make a canvass of the State. I am heartily in favor of universal suffrage, and shall cheerfully do all in my power to secure its adoption in Kansas and throughout the Union. In the extension of the right of suffrage to every citizen of the Republic, and in the fostering of popular education by the Government, I see a solution of all our national difficulties, and gather a brighter hope for the future of our common country."

Address by Gen. R. K. Scott to the Freedmen in South Carolina.

Maj.-Gen. R. K. SCOTT last week addressed the freedmen at Marion Court-house, S. C. He advised them to take advantage of every occasion to enlighten themselves in regard to the requirements and obligations as well as the rights and privileges of their present status, to refrain from seeking social equality; to beware of dissensions, particularly in reference to church matters, and to be energetic and industrious. He also spoke of the duty of registering, and warned them against arraying the white race against the black by attempting to form a party upon the basis of color. It is an unsound basis and could only result in the inevitable defeat of whatever objects they had in view, as the formation of a "colored man's party" would necessarily exclude the very men who, for a lifetime, had labored in their behalf. If such a course was pursued, it could only result in a strife such as that which occurred in Kansas, between slavery and freedom—it was merely a question of numbers, and the result can be easily prophesied; he was glad to learn, however, that there was no disposition on the part of the colored people of the district to draw any such party lines.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The colored people of Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis, on the 29th ult., held a large political meeting at Annapolis Junction, the occasion drawing them together being the national pic-nic of the First Regiment of Lincoln Zouaves *Corps d'Afrique*. From Baltimore there were twenty-seven cars densely packed, and from Washington and Annapolis there were also crowded trains of visitors to participate in the festivities of the day. The Zouaves turned out with full ranks, numbering some four hundred muskets, only one company however being fully uniformed. Radical speeches were made by Hon. J. J. STEWART, Judge BOND and others.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, says: "The Democracy hope to carry enough of the close counties this Fall to put PENDLETON or THURMAN in the Senate in place of BEN. WADE. With this end in view, the principal speakers are detailed for duty in the counties always considered doubtful, and such dead weights as VALLANDIGHAM are only sent where the majorities are so large that he can do the party no damage. Our friends in these localities are, we are glad to see, on the alert, and every inch of ground will be contested. There is no necessity for our losing a single county now represented by a Republican."

The Democracy of Dayton, Ohio, celebrated the birthday of VALLANDIGHAM at a grove near that city a few days since. Speeches were made by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and others. There were music and dancing, as well as refreshments, both solid and liquid. Finally, late in the day, a fight of a serious character occurred among the participants, in which several were severely injured, one man probably fatally

The Maryland Convention has finally adopted the Declaration of Rights, one of the most remarkable features of which is the section declaring that "Slavery shall not be established in Maryland," and demanding compensation from the United States for its abolition. The vote on its adoption was 72 yeas, 17 nays.

An Ohio paper states that Mr. GALLOWAY is improving in health, and that he will speak in various localities during the canvass, and labor heartily for the success of the Republican candidates in that State.

The Congressional Committees appointed to examine the qualification of the Kentucky representatives, will meet in Louisville in October. They have been invited and will go into every district.

The next general election in Colorado Territory occurs on Tuesday, Aug. 12.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-first Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 3.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

MEMORIALS.

The following memorials were presented:

By Mr. MERWIN—Relative to fishing in the international waters.

By Mr. FOWLER—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. GRAVES—On the same subject.

By Mr. BICKFORD—On the same subject.

By Mr. BELL—Relative to fishing in international waters.

By Mr. VAN CAMPEN—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. VAN GATT—On the same subject.

By Mr. MASTEN—In relation to law libraries.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. VERPLANCK called up his resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information concerning breaks in the Erie Canal during the past ten years. Adopted.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT's resolution, that the vote on the amendments now being considered in Committee of the Whole be taken at 1:45 o'clock on Tuesday next, was laid over.

By Mr. MERWIN—Relative to a system of cumulative voting for Aldermen in cities, was referred.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, Mr. ARCHER in the chair.

Mr. FULLER was opposed to large Senate districts. It would be much better for this Convention not to attempt to make out an apportionment, but to pass that duty over to the Legislature.

Mr. LEE did not understand that this Convention had been called to make an entire new Constitution, but to make such changes in the present organic law as experience had demanded. There had been no demands on the part of the Press or people for a return to a large district system. The small district plan had worked well, and he was in favor of letting well enough alone; but whether large or small districts were adopted, the subject of apportionment should be left to the Legislature.

Mr. BELL did not attribute to any one party purposes in the discussion of this subject; he believed there was an earnest desire on all hands to arrive at the best plan for the organization of the Legislature. No six men could make an apportionment that would be satisfactory, and for that reason he did not believe that this Convention should make the attempt. It more properly belonged to the Legislature, and should be left to that body. The Senate should represent the State, and small districts had a tendency to localize the views of the representative. Large districts would have the contrary effect.

Mr. LEE—Would it not have a tendency to enlarge the views of Senators if they were elected on a general State ticket?

Mr. BELL said that was not a bad proposition. The election of Senators on a State ticket would possess many advantages over any other plan. What was needed was an experienced and able body of men, who would have in view the best interests of the State.

Mr. W. C. BROWN said that, in the first instance, the State was divided into four great Senate Districts. This was not found to work well, and to remedy defects eight districts were subsequently agreed upon, but when the Convention of 1846 met there was a great pressure for another change, and thirty-two districts were arranged. This was a change to the other extreme. He favored the plan proposed by the gentleman from Westchester.

Mr. GREELEY said it was open to some objections, but if modified, would be found to work well, and give minorities an opportunity to be represented.

Mr. M. H. LAWRENCE was opposed to going backward. The people would not indorse the change from small districts to large ones. The noblest part of the work of the Convention of 1846 was the abolition of the large district system. The people were now too negligent of political affairs, and if large districts were adopted it would destroy what little interest was now exhibited.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND favored the formation of small districts, as it would bring the representation more directly in contact with the people.

Mr. WAKEMAN said if he had been called upon when he first came to this Convention, to give a vote on the the question, he should have favored large Senate districts, but the consideration given to the subject had changed his views. He should support the single district system both as to Senators and members of the Assembly. It would give minorities a better opportunity to be represented. The term of office of Senator should be increased, and that would relieve the difficulties complained of. It was always salutary to have a respectable minority in numbers, because the majority would always bear watching. He should vote on these propositions without reference to party avantage, and after full discussion had been had, he would vote for the proposition as a whole that should appear to be for the best interest of the State.

Mr. BICKFORD felt compelled to dissent from the report of the Committee, so far as the Senate districts was concerned. They asked this Convention to divide the State into eight districts. The small district system had been in force for twenty years. It was popular with the people, and had worked well. The proposed change would not be sanctioned by the people, and would therefore endanger the success of the Constitution to be submitted to their decision. We would return to the plan of electing members of the Assembly by counties, as it was preferable to the single district system. A plan that would give minorities a representation was desirable.

Mr. RUMSEY was opposed to the report of the Committee, because it did not do justice to the First District, (New-York,) although he had no particular love for that locality. But in making an apportionment, it should be justly dealt by. In this apportionment 54,000 inhabitants of that City were left unrepresented. He proposed that the Senate should consist of thirty-three members, and that the State should be divided into eleven districts, each district to have three Senators; no county to be divided except New-York. This plan would provide for a more equal division of the State. He would leave the apportionment to the Legislature, and thus remove one disturbing element from this Convention.

Mr. GARVIN proposed to amend the report so that the First District shall consist of the City and County of New-York, and shall be entitled to two additional Senators.

The Committee here rose and reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

Mr. MERRITT stated that it was the purpose of the Committee to give reasonable time for the discussion of the report on the organization of the Legislature, but he would say that it was the purpose of the Committee to reach a vote, if possible, on Tuesday evening.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

An International Literary Congress to Assemble in Paris.

From the Journal des Débats.

A great project, that of holding an international literary Congress, is about to be realized, thanks to the persevering efforts of the Society of French Gens de Lettres. The idea originated in 1864, when M. CHAMPFLEURY published a pamphlet on the subject, and the Prince of Wales dwelt upon a similar theme in his address delivered at the seventy-fifth anniversary banquet of the Literary Fund Society, in London. Still the plan of an international Congress, to be formed of writers from all nations remained in embryo until the Society of Gens de Lettres determined to carry it into effect. A Committee of ten members was recently appointed to organize the Congress, and the chairman, Mons. PAUL FEVAL, announced at the meeting of June 16, that the Congress would shortly assemble. In concluding his remarks he predicted "the perfection of that unity hitherto unknown among litterateurs, and the establishment of a system of mutual insurance that would become universal and increase tenfold the diffusion of thought by creating the independence of thinkers." The Minister of the Interior, having been called upon for the required authorization, allowed it at once, and contributed ten thousand francs toward defraying the expenses of organization.

MAXIMILIAN'S SADDLE.—There is on exhibition at the Jewelry-store of Messrs. GALT, the saddle which it is stated belonged to and was used by the late MAXIMILIAN, of Mexico. This saddle by some means came into the possession of Gen. TREVERO, of the Mexican army, and was by him presented to Mr. C. H. SHELLEY, one of the hosts of the Metropolitan Hotel. The saddle is really a magnificent affair; and not only as a historical memento is it worth seeing, but as a splendid piece of mechanism it is worth a visit. The pommel is solid silver, with the facing of a watch-dog, and around the edge the line is filled with lettering, stating the fact of the presentation by Gen. TREVERO to Mr. SHELLEY. The stirrups are plates of silver, with leather and gold cords. The outside edging of the tree and top-plate are silver, while innumerable cords, platings, &c., are of corded gold, silver, and leather bordering. The saddlecloth is of Mexican leather, inlaid with gold and silver plating on the hangings and sides; flowers, wreaths, and other representations are thus made, by means of the precious metals, on the face of the leather. It is stated that the whole affair cost over one thousand dollars in gold, in the City of Mexico, but its actual cost is not known.—*Washington National Intelligencer, July 29.*

Hon. JOHN SIMONTON, of Mississippi, recently delivered an address in the Northern part of that State, in which he took strong ground in favor of accepting the terms of the military bills. The Jackson *Clarion* says: "There are few men of Col. SIMONTON's age who have a more brilliant record than his. A man of Union antecedents before the war, he entered at an early day, and bore himself gallantly in the struggle. He was subsequently elected to the State Senate, and was chosen presiding officer of that body. His labors in the cause of reconstruction will be powerfully felt among the people who know him best."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Barnard.

The first Monday motion calendar not made up in time for this morning's paper. It will be published in the TIMES of Tuesday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Judge Gross.

Non-Jury Causes.

Calendar called at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Adjourned to Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

The following is the calendar for that day:

Nos.	Nos.
234—Dowly vs. McGrath.	256—Brunner vs. Carvelli.
246—Crook vs. U. S. Rubber Co.	257—Gomes vs. Cent. Amer. T. Co.
247—Monroe vs. Nesmith.	258—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
248—Smith vs. Carroll.	259—Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
249—Bailey vs. Fine.	260—Burke vs. Dunshee.
250—Kupler vs. Albeck.	261—Fine vs. Hetterick.
251—Ford vs. Carrington.	262—McFarlain, Jr., vs. Baumberger.
252—B. D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.	263—Fay vs. West.
253—Glass vs. Oldack.	264—McIntire vs. Gardner.
254—Mathews vs. Murray.	265—Healey vs. Fagan.
255—Boete vs. Cohen.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

Henry B. Goodyear et al. vs. Wm. Mulleer and John Miller.—Two motions were made against the two defendants above named, for an alleged contempt for violating the injunction of the Court which restrained them (defendants) from making or selling India-rubber combs, of which the plaintiffs are the patentees. The latter complain that the defendants have heretofore repeatedly infringed the Goodyear hard-rubber patents, and have often been brought before this and other circuits of the Federal Courts. The defendant Mulleer, it appears, insisted that his combs were manufactured under a patent and by a process of his own, which was, however, denied by the plaintiffs.

The motions were argued at length by Messrs. L. Abbett, W. J. A. Fuller and C. M. Keller for plaintiffs; and by Messrs. Darlington, Wetmore and Spring for defendants. Judge BLATCHFORD has just delivered an opinion in which, among other things, he decides that Mulleers' process of manufacturing combs is a subterfuge, and an evasion of the Goodyear patents; that the past career of the defendants entitles them to little or no consideration or favor at the hands of the Court, and he directs that an attachment issue against defendants for violation of the injunction order.

THE CIVIL COURTS IN AUGUST.

With the exception of the Marine, there will be no civil courts in session for the trial of actions during this month, unless we include the Justices' or District Courts, which are supposed to be always in operation for the reeovery of claims under $100. The Supreme Court, Chambers, will be held by Judge Barnard, who will hear all motions brought before him. The Superior Court, Chambers and Special Term, will be presided over by Judge Barbour. In the absence of First Judge Daly, who is in the Constitutional Convention, the Common Pleas, Chambers and Special Term, will be held by Judge Cardozo. The trial term of the Marine Court will be commenced by Judge Gross on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 3, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	109	50 Mar. Min. Co	10
6,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	112	100 do ...2d call	10⅛
103,000 do	112⅛	100 Mariposa Pr	21⅛
3,000 do	112¼	100 Boston W. P	22⅝
125,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	110	300 do	22
158,000 do	110	200 Pac. Mail SS. Co	146
50,000 U. S. 5-20s. '67. C New Is	108⅛	900 N. Y. Cen	104¾
2,000 do	108⅛	100 do ...b30	105
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅝	500 do ...s10	104½
1,000 do	102⅝	100 do	104⅝
20,000 do	102⅝	100 do ...b30	104⅝
250,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. 1st Series	107⅞	300 do ...2d call	104¼
8,000 do ...2d Ser	107⅝	600 Erie R	75⅝
200,000 do ...3d Ser.	107⅝	600 do	75¾
100,000 do	107⅝	400 do ...s30	75⅛
30,000 Tenn. 6s. ex-c	68	50 do	76
10,000 do	67⅞	100 do ...2d call	73⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s...x-c	51	200 do	73
15,000 Ga. St. 7s	85	200 do	73¼
9,000 N. Car. St. 6s...nw	57½	1000 do	73⅛
3,000 Missouri 6s	103½	200 Hud. Riv. R	120
30,000 O. & M. Cer	28¼	200 Reading R	106⅝
150,000 do	28⅛	700 do	106½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	95½	100 Mich. Cen. R	110
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98¼	400 M. S. & N. I	80¾
500 Chic. & Alt. In. B.	91	400 do	80½
2,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	96½	200 Ill. Cen	118
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk	111	800 Clev. & Pitts	94¼
37 Bk. of Com	118	200 do ...s60	93¼
6 Bank S. of N. Y	106	800 Chi. & N. W	47⅛
10 Continental Bank	106	200 do	47⅝
20 Bank of N. Amer	106	950 do	47⅝
20 Ninth Nat. Bank	105⅛	18 do	48¼
100 Adams Ex	75⅝	100 do ...2d call	47
300 do	75⅛	200 do	46⅞
150 do	75⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf	70⅛
34 Wells & F Ex	67	100 do ...2d call	69¾
200 do	67¼	400 Clev. & Tol. R	122
10 do	67½	100 Chi. & R. I	101⅛
4 Amer. Ex	75	500 do	101⅜
14 do	74¼	100 Mil. & St. P. R	50½
200 Cum. Coal Pr	37½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	65⅝
100 do	37¼	800 do	65¼
100 do	37⅜	300 Tol., W. & W	50¼
6 West. U. Tel	47	200 do ...2d call	49¾
100 do	47¼	500 Pitts. F. W. & C. R	106¼
100 do ...2d call	47	100 Chi. & Alt. R	117
100 Quick. Min	31⅛	100 Chic. & Alt. Pr	120
100 do ...2d call	31	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr..b30	27
		200 do	26½
		300 do	26
		300 do	25½
		55 U. S. Ex	77⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Wells Fargo Ex	67⅛	400 Reading	106⅝
50 Adams Express	76	500 do ...c	106½
100 do	75¾	200 do ...s30	106¼
10 Am. Ex. Co	75¾	100 Mil. & St. P ...b3	50
6 do	75½	100 M. So. & N. I	80⅝
100 West. U. Tel	47¼	100 do ...c	80⅝
100 do	47⅛	600 Cleve. & Pitts	94½
100 N. Y. Cen. R..x-d	104⅝	100 Chic., R. I. & P...c	101⅞
200 do ...b3	104⅞	100 do	101⅝
200 Hud. Riv. R...s3	120	500 Chic. & N. W	47⅝
500 Erie R	75⅝	200 do ...s3	47⅞
100 do ...s3	75⅝	100 do ...b3	47⅞
700 do	75⅝	300 Chi. & N. W. Pr	70⅜
500 do ...b3	75⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 Ohio & M. C	28	500 Reading R	105⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ⅌ c. paid	18	500 do ...s5	105⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co	31	300 do ...s3	105⅝
100 Mar. Min. Pr...s3	22½	200 do	105⅞
100 Pacific Mail	146	400 M. S. & N. I	79⅞
100 West. U. Tel...s3	47	500 do ...s3	79⅝
1100 N. Y. Cen...x-d	104½	400 do	79⅞
1100 Erie R	73¾	400 Clev. & Pitts...s3	94
700 do ...c	73⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol	121¾
900 do	73¾	100 Chi., R. I. & Pac	101
300 do ...s3	73½	100 do	100¾
500 do ...c	73½	500 do	100⅞
600 do ...b3	73⅞	200 Chic. & N. W...s3	47⅜
100 do ...s3	73½	600 C. & N. W. Pr	69¾
100 Tol., W. & W	49¾	300 do ...s3	69⅝

MONDAY, Aug. 5—A. M.

The business in Dry Goods continues to show a fair improvement, and in General Foreign Merchandise there is a good trade going on. The Exports of Domestic Produce are moderate for the week, owing to the continued light receipts by Canal. The receipts of Cotton coastwise keep up well for the advanced season, but a liberal portion of these is taken off the market for the New-England mills. The accounts of the harvest in the West continue uniformly encouraging, and the heavy or continuous rains experienced along the seaboard appear not to have interfered with the gathering of the Grain crops in the interior.

The easy and confident movement in the Money market was rather increased the past week by the ample supply of Foreign Exchange at a fraction below the Gold shipping point, indicating an increased disposition to employ English and Continental balances on this side even at 4@5 ⅌ cent. Should the demand for Money improve to 6@7 ⅌ cent., as it may do later in the season, there is every reason to suppose that this operation would be enlarged, as Money continues very cheap in London and on the Continental Exchanges, with no immediate prospect of a change from the demands of trade or the threatenings of War. The French Grain harvest is not very promising, and the English harvest is not likely to prove so abundant as to preclude a continued good demand for American Breadstuffs, including Indian Corn, at fair prices.

The Public Funds made a further advance late in the week, after some movements in the opposite direction against the 5-20s of 1862 a few days before on Cable rumors of trouble between France and Prussia. The Border State Bonds also made another advance, influenced mainly by the result of the Tennessee election, and also by the favorable exhibit of the State Debt of Georgia, and the growing disposition to buy Virginias and North Carolinas at present cheap figures. The Railway mortgages are nearly all held out of the market. For the 6 ⅌ cents of New-York Central from 92½@95½ is bid without attracting sellers, and the Erie, Harlem and Hudson River 7 ⅌ cents are all from 1 to 4 ⅌ cent. above par. The only Western mortgages offered in sufficient sums to induce speculation or to fill round orders, are the Consolidated 7 ⅌ cents of the Chicago and Rock Island at 90, and the Michigan Southern Sinking Funds at 99, ex-August interest.

The upward Railway Share movement was continued to the close of July and for the first day or two in August, but with occasional signs of weakness in Erie and Northwest, which assumed the shape of a decided breakdown in these two Stocks on Saturday, carrying with it, as usual after a sustained rise of several weeks, nearly the whole list, as will be noticed by the comparative table below. The realizations of the early July buyers had undoubtedly been very large before this reaction, and several important Stocks had changed control after these parties were content to sell out on the calculation of coming in again at lower figures. And this fact, added to the readiness of some leading operators of the old *Bear* interest to renew their opposition to the Summer advance, prepared the market, in a measure, for the "young panic" in Erie, &c., on Saturday. How many days (or hours) it will run this week is a question or point which will, no doubt, be quite as closely considered by the late operators for the rise, who have gathered their first profits, as by the sagacious men of the opposite party, who deem it rather early in the season to push their raid upon the market to extremes. Although Erie was the principal subject of Saturday's heavy decline, we could verify no cause or rumor for its peculiar weakness beyond the general fact stated above, that some of the heavy speculators in the stock have gone out of it at 75@77, and a few of these, we dare say, were willing to help it down to 70 on Saturday, without selling at their own risk beyond a few hundred shares at a time.

On the miscellaneous list there was an active business, most of the week, in the old Express Shares, but these also gave way on Saturday, partly in sympathy, perhaps, with the Railways, but mainly by the doubts thrown on the previous rumor that the Merchants' Union is on its last legs. This story has been started so often, without being verified, and the sympathies of the mercantile public are so decidedly with the new enterprise, that we incline to the belief that the old companies would find it much easier and far less expensive to compromise or coöperate, in a friendly and mutually advantageous way, with this competition, than to continue their costly efforts to break it down. For beyond the question of their ability to succeed without throwing away as many millions as they have already, in one way or another, sacrificed, is to be considered their future relations with the great trunk Railways of the country—and especially the lines leading out of New-York and Philadelphia—in the event that they are so fortunate as to reëstablish what they might deem a monopoly of business. We do not know that anything like a hostility of interests between the Roads and the Express carriers is probable in any event of the present quarrel with the Merchants' Union, but we are almost sure that a revision of rates for the use of the Roads in running over them on round yearly contracts a vast amount of what is called by courtesy Express freight, but really heavy merchandise which should be expressed by the Roads themselves, must sooner or later take place.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,488,374, against the total entries of $51,62,514 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,848,536, against $3,343,670 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,161,806, against $530,174 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,539,104. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,914 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,054.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to July 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,862,386	July 6	3,971,793
February	25,494,290	July 13	5,412,576
March	21,367,107	July 20	32,229,456
April	25,361,563	July 27	5,220,852
May	21,475,525	Aug. 3	3,488,374
June	$20,478,305		
Total since Jan. 1			$156,352,247
Against same date 1866			189,171,488
Decrease since Jan. 1			$32,819,241

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to July 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	July 3	3,541,893
February	15,452,506	July 10	3,075,579
March	20,475,226	July 17	3,325,099
April	17,863,590	July 24	3,892,324
May	12,303,545	July 31	2,849,536
June	$15,103,120		
Total since Jan. 1			$112,190,071
Against same date 1866			120,122,213
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,632,142
Gold, Aug. 3, 1867			140¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 4, 1866			147⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,725,762	July 6	1,534,861
February	2,124,161	July 13	4,659,935
March	1,891,141	July 20	4,076,667
April	2,261,283	July 27	3,491,960
May	1,833,164	Aug. 3	1,161,806
June	$6,724,272		
Total since Jan. 1			$39,705,192
Against same date 1866			52,104,063
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,398,871

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,209	May	[illegible]
February	1,739,898	June	[illegible]
March	1,913,973	July	[illegible]
April	3,162,785	Aug. 2	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1866			[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,495,945
February	11,452,204	February	321,832
March	12,198,036	March	2,830,306
April	9,511,074	April	267,625
May	8,634,697	May	16,308,219
June	8,061,133	June	1,257,089
July	9,794,404	July	11,308,899
Aug. 3	1,110,000	Aug. 3	119,500
Total	$71,280,913	Total	$39,157,199
To date, 1866	81,309,466	To date, 1866	28,954,739

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140¼@140¾
Old U. S. 5-20s 1862	111⅝@112⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅛@108⅝
First Series, 7-30s	108@108
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	107⅛@107¾
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	102⅛@102½
New-York Central	109⅛ with div.@103¾ ex-div.
New York and Erie	76¾@77¼@75¾@77 @ 69¾
Rock Island	104 @ 99¾
Michigan Southern	81⅞@ 79½
Hudson River	122 @119½
Northwestern	50½@51½@ 45¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	106⅛@107¼@105
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92¼@96@ 93
Reading	108¼@105⅜
Northwestern Preferred	72⅞@ 69
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29 @ 28
Mariposa Preferred	23 @ 22⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	126¼@123
Pacific Mail	148@146
Western Union Telegraph	48⅞@ 47
St. Paul Preferred	67½@ 65¼

The Gold Room was held very firmly on Saturday by the scarcity of the Cash Gold and the further reduction of the amount held in Bank. The latter is down to $6,500,000, or $2,200,000 less than on last Monday's statement. The Customs demand of the week amounts to $2,539,104. The exports of the day $1,048,000, which, with Thursday's shipment by the Bremen steamer, &c., makes $1,161,806 for the week. The receipts from California amount to $1,867,000, of which $500,000 went into the Treasury, and $300,000 included in the day's Exports for Europe. The sales of the day were at 140½@⅞ ⅌ cent., and the holders in some instances got ⅛ ⅌ cent. for the use of their Gold until Monday. The Public Funds were firm and active at Friday's advance, the 5-20s of 1862, 112¼ ⅌ cent. sales, and the May and November 1865s 110 ⅌ cent. large sales. The Consolidated 5-20s 108⅛ ⅌ cent.

The week closes on an easy Money market. The Brokers borrow at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on approved collateral, on call, and at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on short time. The Bank return on Monday will show a further increase of about $2,700,000 in Currency Deposits, while the loss of Specie Deposits, as noticed above, is $2,200,000—leaving the general line about half a million higher than last Monday. The Greenbacks will be slightly higher, and the Loans have been enlarged, chiefly on the Public Funds, about $4,000,000. The Foreign Exchanges close weak at 109⅝@109⅞ for first-class 60-day bills on London.

In the Railway market there was great excitement on the Erie speculation which broke down at noon from 75½ to 73½ ⅌ cent., and later in the day from 73½ to 70½ ⅌ cent., making the fall from Friday night full *five per cent.* This sudden downward turn on Erie created general weakness in the New-York and Western Roads, with fluctuations of 1@2 ⅌ cent. on nearly the entire list. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also weaker, and the old Express Shares sold down 1@2 ⅌ cent. There were no afternoon Boards, (under the Saturday practice,) but in the Long Room of the Exchange Building the excitement ran higher than usual, especially on Erie, and at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. No particular cause was assigned for the slide on Erie, though it was not the fault of busy rumor that the affair was not fully explained.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102½	N. West Pref	70	69
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅝	112⅛	Rock Island	101⅞	99⅞
U. S. Com. 5-30s	108⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	106	105
N. Y. Central	104⅞	103¾	W. U. Telegraph	47⅛	47
Erie	75⅝	69¾	Cumberland	37⅛	37⅛
Hudson	120	119½	Mariposa Pref	22⅛	22⅛
Reading	106⅞	105⅛	St. Paul Pref	65	64
Mich. Southern	80	78⅞	Pacific Mail	146	145⅛
Pittsburgh	94	93	Toledo & Wabash	51	49⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	68	68	American Gold	140⅛	140⅝
Northwest	47	45⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1874	108⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent. cou. 1874	110
5-20, reg., 1862	109	End. cou. 1874	108⅜
5-20 cou., small	111⅜	10-40 reg.	98⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	112⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	7 3-10 1st series	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20 cou. 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	103	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	116	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	64
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Virginia 6s, ex. c	50⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	North Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c	57
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Carolina n. bds.	57⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Illinois War Loan	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss	103⅛
Indiana 5 ⅌ ct. War Lo	93	California 7s	125⅛
Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66⅛	Connecticut 6s	98⅛
Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c	69⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	125	Bank of North Am'a	106
Manhattan	137	Hanover	113
Merchants'	116	Irving	106½
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	130
Union	117	Nassau	107½
America	138	Shoe and Leather	109½
City	200	Corn Exchange	119
Phenix	105	Continental	106½
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	107½
Seventh Ward	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'	117
State of New-York	106	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Commerce	117½	Central National	107
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	112	Fourth National	108½
Ocean	103½	Ninth National	105½
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Tol. & W. 1st M.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	85
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104½	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	74
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. is	89½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem 3d mort. '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con.	90
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90½	Ohio. & Alton. 1st M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	95	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Lack. & W. Bds.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	95	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows; Receipts for Customs, $355,000; Gold Notes, $75,000; total receipts, $1,448,064 67; total payments, $510,199 10; balance, $128,761,670 17.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 5,827 bbls. Flour, 72 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 142,064 bushels Corn, 75 bushels Rye, 33,506 bushels Oats, 110 pkgs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 3,325 bbls. Petroleum and 304 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request and steady at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 122 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been less active at unchanged prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite active and buoyant. Middling grades closed at 28c.@30c. chiefly at 28½c.@29c., ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 1,650 bales, against receipts of 119 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,862
Receipts last week	5,243
Receipts preceding week	6,730
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	406,040
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	630,880
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,894
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,096
Exports since Jan. 1	342,149
Exports since Sept. 1	462,977
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	67,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,534,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	132,500

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at essentially unaltered prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack request to-day, at generally lower, and, in the instance of new Flour, very irregular prices. The demand has been mostly for bakers' brands of Spring Wheat Extras, the supply of which has been unusually light. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,650 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 40; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 25@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 55@$11; shipping brands, at $8 50@$10 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00 @$7 40
Extra State	7 25 @11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60 @13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50 @10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10 @13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00 @13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50 @16 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 650 bbls., at $11 25@$15 50 for new, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate request at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 35 for Jersey, $5 35 for City, $5 50 for Western, about $6 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 450 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$15 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been in rather better demand to-day, while other grades have been neglected. Prices have been very irregular. Sales since our last, 44,500 bushels, including No. 2 Spring, very poor to fair, at $1 85@$2; Amber State at $2 40; Amber Jersey, $2@$2 32; White Southern, $2@$2 56; Red and Amber do. at $2@$2 40, and White California at $2 65@$2 80, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more request and sound, having been in light supply, has improved slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels, at $1 01@$1 04 for poor to prime Mixed Western; 84c.@$1 for unsound and damp; 99c.@$1 02 for Kiln-dried; $1 04@$1 2 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet at $1 50@$1 53 for Canada; $1 42½ for Western, and at $1 60@$1 63 for State ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in more demand and rather firmer, including new Western at from 83c.@94c. for the whole range of sound, and 78c.@82c. for unsound; State at 93c.@94c.; new Jersey and Southern, poor to prime, 82c.@93c; sales 38,500 bushels. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M., on Friday, Aug. 2, 1867: Constitution, Buffalo, corn, &c.; S. C. Mayer, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Helmer, Buffalo, corn; Meteor, Buffalo, corn; John S. Pierce, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Frank Alvord, Oswego, corn; Jacob Spaulding, Buffalo, corn; C. J. Gillett, Oswego, corn; H. B. Craig, Buffalo, corn; Eddie Travers, Buffalo, corn; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego, corn; E. P. Case, Oswego, corn; Montezuma, Rochester, flour; J. Hamel, Oswego, corn; Frank Forteer, Buffalo, corn; Bulls Eye, Buffalo, corn; Advance, Buffalo, corn; Resolute, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Convoy, Montezuma, oats. The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in July, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	6,800	102,100	999,100	....
1867	8,000	8,700	917,800	600
Increase	1,200	Dec. 93,400	Dec. 81,300	Inc. 600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	100,300	1,372,000	9,999,400	105,300
1867	54,000	286,000	4,812,300	30,100
Decrease	54,300	1,086,000	5,187,100	75,200

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 271,500 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour bushels	282,500	108,300	54,000
Wheat, bushels	2,958,900	1,372,000	286,000
Corn, bushels	3,595,900	9,999,400	4,812,300
Barley, bushels	159,500	105,300	30,100
Oats, bushels	4,386,800	3,679,900	1,551,100
Rye, bushels	177,700	410,600	125,800
Malt, bushels	249,000	103,700	116,700
Beef, bbls	7,190	100	....
Pork, bbls	14,050	7	523
Bacon, lbs	1,231,900	....	34,400
Butter, lbs	49,100	39,600	19,400
Lard, lbs	1,745,500	56,900	176,400
Cheese, lbs	824,500	126,600	97,800
Wool, lbs	151,900	104,400	47,600

HAY—North River bale has been quiet and heavy; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, and new, 60c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths, at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb. The Schoharie *Union*, of Aug 1, says of the Hop crop in that district: "Within a few days past the vermin have attacked the vine so furiously as to threaten the almost total destruction of the crop this season. We have just returned from a trip through some of the large hop-growing districts, and the yards everywhere denote the presence and ravage of the insect. The vines have a dark, unhealthy appearance, and are covered with 'aphis.' The hop is now in blossom, and should the vermin continue their ravages, the growth and mature development of the blow must be seriously interfered with. Growers are very apprehensive, and hope only for cool, dry weather to check the evils threatened. The 'honey-dew' has made its appearance also in many yards, which is another unfavorable symptom. Should the insect disappear, as was the case last year, before the Hop matures, a fair crop may yet be realized; but as there is no longer any certainty about hop growing, we can only wait for developments."

HEMP—Has been quite dull at unchanged prices. Stock, 739 bales American, and 35,351 bales Foreign.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 66,388 hides, and 230 bales do.; sales, 18,100 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITEL & WEIDEMEYER: 1,100 Buenos Ayres Kips, 11@13 lbs., private terms: 850 Montevideo Kips, 12½ lbs., private terms; 10,000 Orinoco, to arrive, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Matamoras, 20@24 lbs., part 19c., gold, rejecting bad hides; 500 West Indies, &c., 21 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 38 lbs., 13c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Para, to arrive, 45 lbs., private terms; 350 Wet Salted Texas, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms. Stock in importers' hands: 133,600 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 251,600,) and 200 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 118,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 6,000 Montevideo, &c., 3,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 3,100 Truxillo and Honduras, 3,500 Texas and New-Orleans, and 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—Hemlock Sole has been in moderate request, especially prime, which has been firm; common has been depressed. Oak Sole has been in fair demand and steady. The week's receipts have been about 56,000 sides. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@61c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $3 87½@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand at former prices, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $2 26@$1 34 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive to-day at 17½c.@18½c. for Crude; 14½c.@15½c. for Crude, in bulk; 29c.@33c. for prime Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much lower and irregular. The demand has been moderately active. Sales since our last of 8,450 bbls., in lots, at $22 87@$23 20 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 05 regular way; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@17c., for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 185 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and nominal in price. Lard is inactive and depressed: sales have been reported since our last of 825 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 165 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are quiet and dull at $39@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in demand at 18c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@14c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Firkins, ⅌ lb	25 @30
Pennsylvania and State [illegible], Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	25 @27
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ⅌ lb	22 @26
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	22 @25
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	23 @28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	23 @25
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	23 @25
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	19 @21
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	18 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb	7½ @ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	7 @ 9

SKINS—Deer have been inactive, at about the following prices: Honduras, 48c.; San Juan, 47½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.; Chagres, 47½c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Goat have been in more request, especially Mexican, the sales of which embrace about 225 bales at 40c.@42½c., gold. In other descriptions there has also been a moderate business doing, but at slightly reduced rates. The stock is still large and well assorted. We quote: Tampico, 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacao, 42½c., currency; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SUGARS—Have been rather inactive, and heavy; sales since our last 980 hhds Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 110 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at from 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 98,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 73,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal to-day.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite dull to-day. The offerings have been light, partly in consequence of the scarcity of desirable lots of produce, and partly on account of the boisterous weather. The total number of vessels in port was 521. For Liverpool, the engagements include 7,500 bushels Corn, by sailing vessel, at 3½d. ⅌ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, HAMLET, CAMILLE and BOREAS.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, E. PERCIVAL, GEORGE CHRISTY and OTTO BURBANK.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches received on Saturday from Athens bring the intelligence that the Greek Government has announced its determination of declaring war against the Sublime Porte on the 1st of September, should the hostilities against the Christians in the Island of Candia not be ended by that time. Great military preparations are being made for such an emergency.

The *Dunderberg* arrived at Cherbourg on Saturday, fourteen days and seven hours after having sailed from New-York. The iron-clad encountered heavy weather and high seas on the voyage, but behaved nobly, and proved herself an excellent seaboat.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will be accompanied by M. MOUSTIER, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his visit to the Emperor of Austria, and will remain three days in the Austrian capital. The Emperor's departure from Paris has been postponed for one week.

The foreign members of the Imperial Commission of the Exposition having drawn up an address for presentation to the Emperor NAPOLEON, that monarch replied thereto, saying: "The hopes for the peace and progress of the whole world spring from such exhibitions."

Arrangements are being made, it is said, for an interview between the Emperor NAPOLEON and King WILLIAM of Prussia, to take place after the visit of the former to Vienna.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, of Fenian notoriety, is reported to be in Naples, where, it is averred, he is intriguing with the radical Democrats and men of the party of action in Southern Italy.

The election of LOUIS KOSSUTH to the Hungarian Diet causes much alarm among the members of the Conservative Party of Hungary, who fear that his extreme views may lead to a disturbance of the existing political agreement with the Emperor of Austria.

A telegram dated Valentia, Saturday, July 20, 6 P. M., reports that the Cable of 1866 was broken suddenly on Saturday afternoon at fifty nautical miles from Heart's Content. The injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of the recent accident to the shore end of the same cable.

GENERAL.

Registration is to commence immediately in South Carolina. In accordance with the order dated Aug. 1, by Major-Gen. SICKLES, post commanders are to be Superintendents of Registration within their respective commands, exercising, in addition to the functions specially conferred, a general supervisory authority looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintenance of order and the protection of political rights. They will suspend Registers for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty or incompetency, and promptly report their action, with the reasons therefor, to the Commanding-General. The regulations are severe against persons endeavoring to thwart the right of registration, the offence being punishable by the post court. Offences perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks are of frequent occurrence, therefore the attention of all the authorities, civil and military, is directed to this device as one adopted to escape detection, and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases where resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offence.

In the Surratt trial on Saturday Judge PIERREPONT commenced the closing argument for the prosecution. He briefly reviewed the circumstances attendant upon the assassination, the flight and concealment of SURRATT, his capture and return to this country, and then called the attention of the jury to the main points of the evidence. He especially combatted the attempt made by the defence to establish an *alibi*. The testimony of the most important witnesses was read during the argument, and Mr. PIERREPONT pointed out to the jury the manner in which the witnesses corroborated each other. Mr. PIERREPONT consumed the entire day with his remarks, and had not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived. It is reported that he intends to make his argument exhaustive of the subject of the conspiracy, and will occupy two or three days more.

In the Constitutional Convention on Saturday memorials were presented relative to fishing in the international waters. Against donations to sectional institutions. The resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information concerning breaks in the Erie Canal during the past ten years, was adopted. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature. The question of rearranging the Senatorial Districts was discussed at length. Without having agreed upon anything, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned to Monday morning.

A special dispatch to the TIMES from Fort Harker, details the killing of seven railroad employes by Indians, near that station, on Friday last. The Indians then proceeded to a stage station, and while exposed to a short range fire of fifty infantry soldiers, ran off twenty head of horses and mules. This is the boldest raid made by the Indians this Summer.

Our special dispatches from Washington announce that the President has decided to suspend Collector KELLOGG of New Orleans, for alleged malfeasance in office—the charges against him being preferred by Louisiana politicians. A dispatch to the Associated Press, however, denies the report, and says there is no foundation for it.

Dispatches from San Francisco announce the arrival at that port of the United States steamer *Resaca*, from Panama, with yellow fever on board. She reports sixty-eight cases during the trip, and eighteen deaths. The disease was confined entirely to the crew, no officers having been attacked.

The steamer *Virgo*, from Savannah, brought to this port yesterday Capt. BARKER and the other officers and crew of the steamer *Alice Riggs*, a tropeller of 90 tons burden, which foundered off Cape Hatteras on Friday last.

The election for State officers in Kentucky takes place to-day.

LOCAL.

A small bark called the *Plato*, fitted out by the Fenians, which sailed from Long Island Sound for Ireland on the 28th of April, returned here on the 28th of last month. Her crew are greatly disheartened and report the country as swarming with troops and the people as quite unripe for revolution. A party that she landed on the coast of Ireland were all captured.

The body of the man found in the water at Mariners' Harbor, a few days since, is believed to be that of Mr. GERHARD LEIKE, of Newark, N. J., who mysteriously disappeared on the 23d of July last. Foul play is suspected.

During the month of July 23,376 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden. Nearly one-half of the number remain in this State, while of the Western States Illinois receives the largest proportion.

During the first seven months of this year 36.50 inches of rain fell—an unprecedentedly large amount.

The trial of the charges against Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., has been postponed until September next.

The authorities of Newark, N. J., are taking the preliminary steps for the erection of public baths.

Three hundred men have lately been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

General business was quiet on Saturday, as a rule. Flour and Pork were lower. Prime Wheat was scarce and steady. Corn and Oats were buoyant. Cotton was rather firmer and in better request. Groceries were inactive. The Freight Market was quite dull.

The Convention and the Legislature—Senate and Assembly Districts.

The caution with which our State Convention moves in amending the Constitution appears extreme to those who apprehended a rush of radical or at least novel ideas. Every day seems to develop more clearly the fact that the tendency is rather to suffer the defects we have than fly to dangers we know not of. Thus the "jump forward" to give suffrage to women, of which many good people had serious apprehension, proved to be a flash in the pan; the man upon whom the gentle sex relied to lead them up to political as well as social equality, had a sober second thought, and when the moment came to strike for equal voting rights, he surrendered, and the cause was postponed for a generation. Previous to the report of the special committee on suffrage, we had been led to expect the most sweeping and important changes in the qualifications of those among men who were to be allowed to vote. The result has disappointed these expectations. Although the proposed sections are not actually adopted, it is clear that with the exception of repealing the property clause in regard to colored men, the facts and circumstances that will make a voter in 1868, should a new constitution be adopted, will be substantially the same as those which have been required for the past five years. Therefore we may conclude that in this fundamental basis of our government, we shall suffer no appreciable shock, either socially or politically. The suffrage will be confined to men of 21 years or over, of sound mind, and under no ban in respect to crime; the accretion from the votes of colored men will not much exceed one per cent. of the State's entire voting strength, and cannot have the slightest practical effect upon the policy or legislation of the ruling race.

Next to suffrage, the reorganization of the Legislature claims attention, and, indeed, that matter is now before the Convention. The report of the Committee on the subject provides for a Senate of thirty-three members, to be elected from eight districts, four from each with one extra member for the City of New-York, and the term of office to be four years; the Assembly to comprise one hundred and thirty-nine members, to be apportioned among the counties, and elected in each county on a general ticket, that is, where a county is entitled to two or more members, the ballots shall contain the required number of names, and be the same throughout the county. The minor provisions are the division of the State into eight Senate districts, ordering a redivision if necessary after each State census, fixing a salary of $1,000 a year for members, prohibiting the appointment of members to other civil offices, shutting out United States officials from both Houses, and regulating the time and manner of meeting.

The changes from the present Constitution are few but important, the main feature being a return in the direction of the general ticket system which prevailed up to 1846, when the last important changes in our organic law were made. At present we have the State divided into thirty-two Senatorial Districts, each one operating independently of the other. By the new section proposed there will be only eight districts, which is a direct return to the Constitution of 1821. It is a question admitting of wide difference of opinion how far sections of country, or cities or towns, are homogenous in the local interests directly affected by legislation, and consequently how far any given number of Senators may be expected to fairly represent all their constituents. It is certain that the single or small district system for all offices has worked badly in our large towns and cities. In many instances the very worst class of the people have sent almost their worst men to Albany, and fellows whose proper place was at Sing Sing have made fortunes by selling their votes in the State capital as members of the Legislature. We need not specify; names will readily occur to any man at all familiar with recent political affairs. We have studied this subject with considerable attention for many years, and every succeeding election has proved to our satisfaction that the smaller the district the greater chance there is for corrupt men to creep into power. Some years ago we had a Board of Councilmen for this City of sixty members, and of these about one-third were the immediate representatives of emigrant runners, policy dealers, keepers of bawdy-houses and people of scarcely less repulsive occupations, and one-half of this third could neither read nor write. Had sixty men been voted for on a general ticket throughout the City, not one of these rascals would have had the ghost of a chance of election.

But to return to the Legislature. The small district system has worked quite as disastrously there. We can point out localities where whole Assembly and even Senatorial Districts are under the domination of thieves and swindlers; where the primary meeting is simply a gathering of prize fighters, and where the only question as to choice of a candidate is "which of these fellers can steal the most for the boys." And these rotten boroughs cannot be redeemed; the few good citizens who were once among them, like the ten righteous men wanted in Sodom, have migrated to more congenial locations, and every year marks more and more clearly the fact that the districts of which we speak are given over to ruinous influences.

Of course we shall not undertake to apply these illustrations to the whole State; but so far as New-York, Brooklyn and other cities are concerned, we state only a manifest truth that the small district system has worked mischievously, most seriously damaging the character of our State law-makers as it has that of our local governors. New-York, while voting by general ticket, has, on one or two exceptional occasions, (but in no instance by a majority of her voters,) chosen unworthy men to high office. Of this she has repented, and it is now only in regard to the character of the men who fill lesser stations that she sits disgraced. Were the question to be submitted to-morrow whether we should adhere to the present system of choosing legislators or adopt the general ticket system, nominating men from any part of the City without regard to ward or residence, we feel certain that three-fourths of all the voters on the island would heartily indorse the change. The idea of non-restriction as to residence long ago had the earnest support of no less an advocate than Mr. GREELEY, who proposed that the voters of such districts as the lower part of our City should not be compelled to take actual residents for candidates, but have the right to elect any man they might choose, even though he should be a resident not only of another ward or district, but even of another county.

We are not surprised to find the Democratic members of the Convention much exercised on the single district question, although we cannot see what they are to gain in keeping things as they are. The division, so far as the Senate is concerned, will surely give them more members than they now have or can hope to have; and as for the Assembly, the electing of members on general ticket in New-York and Kings can hardly fail to sweep out the small delegation of Republicans now coming from those counties. Were it not a chronic impulse for a Democrat to oppose a Republican measure simply because it is of Republican parentage, we should expect to see the entire Democratic force voting for the Consolidated District system.

The Convention has wisely used extreme caution in its measures thus far, and in this one there is a kindly temper and an evident disposition to walk safely. We have already referred to the suggestion offered out of doors of a large increase of the number of Assemblymen and Senators, on the ground that it would cost more money to buy through a corrupt scheme in a House of 500 than it would in a House of 128. If a measure is to be carried by money, the conspirators compute very accurately how much they can afford to pay; they care nothing for the number of victims, but keep a sharp eye to the aggregate cost. And if a majority of 128 can be purchased for $10,000, we may be certain that the sum would be equally effective in a House of any number. Enlarging the number is to increase the chances for corruption; it is easier to buy one man of ten than one man of two; the fewer number of law-makers we have, the easier it will be to discover the black sheep, and the harder will it be to get any one of them to assume the responsibility of distributing or sharing a bribe.

The proposition to extend the Senatorial term to four years, and regulate the expiration of terms so as to keep three-fourths constantly in office, ought to work well—that is, if the members are honest. There will be, then, a working majority familiar with legislative business, and many of the mistakes incident to the lively zeal of new law-makers may be avoided. But then it is a two-edged sword; should the Senators prove corrupt, the very fact of being masters of the situation by virtue of continuance in office would give them a mighty power for rings and plunderings. The term of office of Assemblymen is not changed, and the addition of eleven members to their number does not create an important change.

The report of the Committee is attacked by many Democrats with much spirit, but their motives are too evident to allow of deception. To those of us who remember with what vigorous vituperation their leaders denounced the Republican idea of dividing our Board of Supervisors and certain other administrative bodies of this City, so as to give each party an equal voice, their pathetic appeals in this Convention for the rights of minorities to representation wear an aspect at once ludicrous and insincere. Let us hope that out of the flood of words with which the current discussion will necessarily abound, the assembled wisdom will evolve some plan by which we may end now and forever the scandal which year by year grows up around our State Legislature.

Inequalities of Local Taxation.

As a general rule, all classes of taxes in the United States are now assessed on the guess system and collected on the grab system. Leaving the notorious inequalities in the taxes levied by the General Government out of the question, we may take the laws of New-York State as a fair sample of legislation upon this subject, or at least as a good illustration of the guess-and-grab plan of raising money.

So long as State and local expenses were light, the management of the public finances was an easy task; our assessment laws were few, and there were almost no complaints regarding their operation. It was but seldom that any one took the trouble to correct petty errors in his own tax bills, and the Legislature was equally indifferent to trifling defects in the tax laws. But since 1846, when our present State Constitution was framed, and especially since 1860, the number of bills relating to State and local expenditures, which have been placed upon the statute book, is so large that it would be a wearisome labor even to enumerate them. A very large portion of the Revised Statutes is devoted to this department. There are general laws for the State, and special laws for nearly every city. New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Poughkeepsie, and other municipalities, have each its own burden of tax laws, and the whole mass is so devoid of principle or rule that it may be regarded as hasty guess-work from beginning to end. Neither counties, nor cities, nor individuals are taxed in proportion to their ability to pay, or their income, or their interest in the State. The disproportion between city and country taxes is, perhaps, the most prominent evil in the matter.

It has been alleged that Republican Legislatures have changed the assessment laws for cities with the design of throwing upon their political opponents an undue share of taxation. There is, however, no foundation for this charge, for we find these complaints regarding unequal taxation in places where political differences are not even thought of in this connection. For instance, in Kings County there has been a standing dispute for years past between city and country representatives on this subject, both parties being Republicans. The source of this dispute, and probably of all other differences of the kind, lies in the different systems established in the two sections. In the city assessors are appointed by the local authorities; in the country they are elected by the people. In the country assessments are made low to please voters; in cities assessments are made to satisfy the law. In both cases perhaps the majority of the assessors act in good faith, and without feeling any qualms of conscience on account of the way in which they perform their duties. Without casting any reflections upon their honesty, we may point to the vast disorderly mass of State laws relating to taxation, and especially to the country and city systems of raising money, and to the disputes arising from these systems, as conclusive evidence of a general and long-continued restlessness under the growing burdens of our State and local debts, and as evidence of the necessity for immediate improvements in the assessment and collection of taxes.

Several States have wisely incorporated into their Constitutions a section requiring all taxes to be equal and uniform. Perhaps the example of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida in this respect may have some influence with other States which are now amending, or proposing to amend, their fundamental laws. At the present time it is specially important to keep local disputes about local expenditures out of politics, as far as practicable. The country is threatened with a great political battle between Protection and Free Trade. If it comes, its intensity and the injuries it may inflict would be greatly increased by local inequalities in taxation. Hence all politicians and all citizens should understand clearly that no party can live long, no kind of industry can prosper and grow to its natural limits, and no Government can be successful at home or abroad, without equal and uniform taxes. The guess-and-grab plan of taxation is the shortest road to repudiation of the national debt.

The Uneasy Feeling in Europe.

The latest dispatches from Paris and London indicate the existence of an uneasy feeling in political circles, such as was felt for many months before the outbreak of the German war. That war, as nearly every one who studied its causes or took pains to estimate its results foresaw, solved but one or two points of the European problem. It gave to Italy a coveted province—all indeed that she had failed to achieve at Villafranca. It gave all the unity to North Germany which was attainable by mere force of arms. It wrested from Austria the Presidency of the Federal States. It created a sovereignty in place of that Presidency, and it made WILLIAM of Prussia the head of a strong consolidated monarchy without the incumbrance of petty principalities, aiming to hold coördinate authority, and ambitious to figure as equals in the Federal Diet. It was a gigantic step toward the reconstruction of Europe. But it was in no sense a crowning act. It showed rather what was possible to be done, than made it clear that an *ultimatum* had been presented. The Treaty of Prague was a truce, and nothing more. It as little partook of the nature of a permanent settlement as did the hasty peace which followed the battle of Solferino. That peace was delusive, as every one felt it to be when the treaty was signed. Italy was not content. Those disinterested lookers-on who had hoped and prayed for Italian unity knew that the expedient was one of a temporary kind, and that the antagonism of centuries was only rendered stronger and more bitter by the suspension of hostilities which the intervening authority of France had brought about. It was the same when the battle of Sadowa, following the virtual surrender of the Venetian Provinces which Austria proposed to the Emperor of the French, made an end to Austrian supremacy in the German States. Prussia had gained too much in too brief a time to be content with the results which her prowess had won. She had wiped out the Kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover. She had declared against the existence of the free cities of the federation, and the wealthiest and most pretentious of them all she had put under such tribute as no conquering power since the time of the first NAPOLEON had conceived to be possible. She had not only driven her rival out of her position as the head of Federal Germany, but she had made that rival contribute to the expenses incurred in the spoliation. She claims all the rights and titles won by the Austro-Prussian victories achieved in war for possession of the Danish Principalities. And she had thrown down the challenge to France by substituting a Prussian force for the federal contingent in the great fortress of Luxemburg.

These, in brief, were the grand results of the German struggle of 1866. It was measurably a European struggle, inasmuch as it changed the leadership of Central Europe, and raised Italy from the position of an inferior State to that of a Power which should hereafter claim a voice in the councils of the leading Governments. But the German struggle, from the simple fact of its assuming the proportions of a contest for the territorial readjustment of Europe, failed to reach that end. It left the balance of power essentially where it was, except that Prussia stepped into the place of Austria, with much more than Austria's ambition or her power of provoking the jealousy and the hostility of other States. The new international relations created by the Treaty of Prague were of such a character that France especially could not be indifferent to them. The Emperor of the French had mixed himself up so far in the conflict that he had made France a partisan of Austria in the very heat of the conflict. He had undertaken to define the limits beyond which BISMARCK and his royal master should not pass. He had found his advice contemned and his assumed right of intervention scorned. He had seen a three months' struggle win for Prussia a rank which made her territorially and otherwise the peer of France, either in the field or in council. And he had succeeded, as he had never done before since his election as President of the French Republic, in convincing the people of France that war was desirable—that it was necessary if the honor of the nation was to be upheld, and that the Empire might safely discard its motto of "Peace"—at least long enough to make Prussia amenable to the judgment of neighboring Powers. The distraction of the Paris Exhibition; the temporary suspension of belligerent movements which the Treaty of London brought about; the legerdemain of bringing the leading sovereigns to Paris have all served a purpose—an important purpose. They have diverted to a certain degree the attention of France and of Europe from the fact that every gun factory in the country was as full of orders as it could hold; that the Emperor's Government has the power, and is using it as it has probably never been used before under the present reign, to raise the effective strength of the army to little short of a million of men; and that a sharp and threatening correspondence has been going on between Paris and Berlin since the day that the Treaty of London was signed. The pretext for that correspondence is the new attitude which Prussia assumes in the disposition of the Schleswig question. The real inspiration of the correspondence is the prevailing sentiment in France—alike among Orleanists and Bonapartists and Liberals—that the Government and people of France have been snubbed by Prussia; first, during the progress of the war, when Austria's appeal for the intervention of NAPOLEON was answered by the thunders of Sadowa; next, when the Emperor's demand for an equivalent for Prussia's territorial acquisitions was met by the reinforcement of the garrison of Luxemburg. That sentiment the Emperor of the French finds it convenient to recognize and to bow before. Its recognition will be a distraction from the accumulating perplexities of the Mexican question; and it is on these grounds chiefly that a new European war may be said to be foreshadowed.

MINOR TOPICS.

An article in this morning's TIMES on the progress of building in the City sets forth the facts about the recent downfall in the price of building material, the demand and supply of labor, the locality of buildings projected or in course of erection, and other points of interest. It is estimated that there are about one thousand buildings in course of erection in this City at the present time. A large number of private residences of first-class style are going up, the cost being the last thing taken into consideration, as many of the owners are willing to expend from $100,000 to $200,000. At the same time, tenement-houses are being rapidly built in those parts of the City where they are most available for the less fortunate classes. We are glad to hear that labor is more abundant, and that, as the prices of the necessaries of life have fallen somewhat, the workmen evince no disposition to resort to "strikes." Altogether the prospect is that our citizens will be less crowded next year than they are this, and at the same time the demands for rent will probably be less extravagant.

As it is certain that a greater number of people have left the City this Summer than ever before, while at the same time the fashionable watering places complain that they have fewer visitors than ever before, it has been quite a mystery where "everybody" has gone to. There is no doubt that large numbers, instead of going to their usual Summer resorts, where extortionate charges and fashionable miseries are the only entertainments afforded, have gone off to the quiet rural retreats, friendly farmhouses and heavenly hamlets, located among the hills of New-England and among the hills of Pennsylvania, as well as in Jersey and our own State. In very many such regions, we hear of the appearance of large numbers of city people, with their families, who take to enjoying themselves in right good earnest and in true country style, amid the glorious woods and upon the purple hills, and beside the crystal streams, &c., &c., and among a community which does not require that they shall dress themselves in the height of pretension and discomfort twice or thrice every day. Considerable numbers of our citizens have gone to Europe, and considerable numbers to the new "Dominion," but we can only account for the great body of our absentees by crediting what the rural papers and correspondents tell us of the swarms of New-Yorkers who are making their appearance in regions where they were never seen before.

During the last week or ten days there has been exposed for sale, and especially in the poorer portions of the City, great quantities of shocking-looking, unripe and unwholesome fruits and vegetables. The peaches and apples, for example, that have been displayed on the street corners and in stalls, have not only been such as to produce "belly-ache" in every eater, but must, in hundreds of cases, have resulted in colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa and death. And yet they constitute an almost irresistible temptation to youngsters, so strong are the cravings of their nature for the juicy and acidulous fruits of the earth at this season of the year. A nickel penny, a green peach, a fearful pain, a hopeless prostration, a destruction of life. These are the steps in the history of many a little one in New-York every Summer. The Board of Health has authority to prevent the sale of these deadly fruits, as well as of diseased meats, and it should exercise its powers as promptly as possible.

It is nearly four months since the Grand Jury made a special presentment concerning the condition of the Tombs and the Station-house cells of this City. They denounced the Tombs as disgraceful to the City, disgusting to humanity, and deadly to the poor wretches who happen to be confined there. The cells in most of the Station-houses they characterized in similar language, and some of them they found so shocking as to be almost impenetrable. Now, we should like to know *what has been done* toward rectifying the horrors which the Grand Jury took the trouble to expose before the public and the authorities, and from which many innocent persons suffer in the most aggravated way. Has anything whatever been done, or has the simple fact that the Grand Jury made such a shocking presentment *satisfied everybody?*

The investigation which is going on at Paterson into the alleged cruelties practiced on the inmates of the Almshouse there is revealing circumstances which certainly tend to keep up the popular belief in total depravity. We trust that no attempt will be made at "whitewashing" in the case. It is imperatively necessary to give frequent warnings to those who, possessed of absolute power over a portion of their fellows, abuse that power for the gratification of their own passions or avarice. It is wonderful to observe the brutality that is often developed in those who possess uncontrolled power over others. They require constantly to be reminded that there is law for them, even if there be none for their victims.

We had in yesterday's TIMES a curious and romantic but true narration of the adventures of a party of Fenians who fitted up a vessel and sailed in April last from this port for Ireland, from which they returned a few days since. There were 350 of these bold Fenian adventurers, all picked men, thoroughly armed, and well supplied with warlike stores. They were all believers in the oft-repeated statement that the people of Ireland were ripe for revolution, and that if an organized body of troops, capable of forming the nucleus of an army, were to land on any part of the Irish soil and raise the green flag, the entire country would rush to their support. Well, our adventurous Fenians got to the Irish coast in safety, touched at different points, and landed an armed force at the most promising locality. But alas! nobody gathered round them, or knew anything of them or their project, or cared anything at all about them. And so, after a series of mishaps, misfortunes and daring attempts, in which a number of them were captured, the bark *Plato* has returned to New-York, bearing a body of men who have suffered hardships that they are not willing to repeat, even for the cause of Irish independence. It is well that this attempt has been made; for nothing else would have convinced the Fenians in this country of the hopelessness of an Irish revolution.

While we are very glad to hear that the account of the late fire on the steamer *Drew* was "greatly exaggerated," we hope that its lesson will not be lost. The fire was caused, as the corrected story goes, by sparks falling upon a heap of kindling-wood. The question is, what business kindling-wood has near the boiler? The custom of having wood about the boiler is a very bad one. Even the "wood-work" itself, to which the fire communicated, ought not to have been there; iron ought to be used in such places. The fact that kindling-wood is useful to light the fires is no excuse for piling it where it becomes kiln-dried from the intense heat radiating from the boiler, and where, as we have seen, it is exposed to ignition from sparks. The necessity for lighting the fires does not prove a necessity for burning the boat. In a broader view, this slight accident to the *Drew* gives us a hint that no legislative interference will be adequate, by stringent statutes, to prevent disasters on steamboats. The most minute and manifold provisions could not foresee all cases, and stupidity would be sure to blunder on the very points excepted.

Strange and unreasonable as were the eight-hour strikes in the West, nothing has happened that so completely shows the folly of the principle of strikes as the great "Lockout," as it is called, just closed in the iron regions of Pennsylvania. In December, 1866, now nearly eight months ago, the price of iron had fallen so much that the proprietors of the rolling mills notified their puddlers that they would not be able to pay them $9 per ton, as heretofore. The puddlers struck work, the number growing from one mill to another until 700 of them were in voluntary idleness, which forced the stoppage of many mills and the throwing out of employment of about 3,000 men, miners, molders and various kinds of laborers dependent on the puddlers for work. Finally, after eight months of idle defiance, they have made a "compromise" with the proprietors, by which, from the 1st to the 17th of August, they are to receive $9 per ton, and after that there will be a reduction in wages proportionate to the price of iron. That is to say, they have lost their seven months and a half, and gained absolutely nothing. And, although some 2,000 were taken into employment about the 1st of April, the aggregate of wages that would have been paid to all those who have been unemployed at the very low average of $3 per day, is $2,892,000—nearly three millions of dollars thrown away and *nothing* to show for it—nothing, because the "compromise" is simply a word-plaster upon the wounded false pride of the Iron Workers' Association. In the "great struggle between capital and labor," labor must find some more skillful strategy, or the battle will invariably go against it. Force is the last resort of a wise General; the champions of labor seem inclined always to make it the first.

The establishment of an Experimental Farm in Washington, under the supervision of the Agricultural Department, is in good progress, the soil having been already put under cultivation, so as to yield handsome crops of corn, clover, fruits and vegetables. It remains now to be seen whether this experiment is to be a field for the development of all kinds of fantastic notions, or whether it will be carefully and scientifically used for the working out of facts useful to the country. Among the improvements it has been deemed necessary to make is the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the Department, the contracts for which have already been awarded, and the plans determined upon. The main building will be 171 feet long and nearly 70 feet high, and promises to add another to the fine public edifices of Washington. When these shall have been completed, when the grounds shall have been laid out and beautified with fish-ponds, aviaries, walks, &c., and the farm itself brought into a condition to be readily utilized in experimenting upon such acclimatizations of foreign growths or scientific improvements of domestic plants as shall be thought desirable, the establishment will be in a state to be judged. Meanwhile we can only chronicle its gradual progress and wish for its permanent success.

Rainy Saturdays and, for that matter, rainy Wednesdays, too, have been so frequent of late as to make one commiserate the unfortunate citizens who rely for their music on the concerts in Central Park. Favoring afternoons have been the exception this Summer, and last Saturday adhered to the rule instead of the exception. We were reminded of an older epoch in New-York annals, when "up town" was where "down town" is now, and when the free popular music was not a Central Park concert, but the dulcet strains dispensed by a band of performers perched up in front of SCUDDER'S Museum. That temple of wonder and minstrelsy occupied a wing of the old Almshouse, not far from the site of the new City Hall. As HALLECK sang of it:

> "Once 'the old Almshouse,' now a school of wisdom,
> Sacred to SCUDDER'S shells and Dr. GRISCOM."

According to the same authority, in the poem of *Fanny*, we are told that "Music ceases, when it rains, in SCUDDER'S balcony." Thus it is clear that the patrons of public music to-day only suffer the fate of those of a former generation, and that rain was then, as now, the enemy of free popular concerts. Let this historic fact furnish consolation to the frequenters of Central Park.

The *Express* was pleased the other day because we said it was "happy." Let us go one step further. The *Express* has been making itself *merry* over our allusion to the Sultan's being "at home where he could get a fresh supply of Nile water," and suggests that he would be more likely to bathe in the Bosphorus. Perhaps the *Express* cannot be expected to know much about the sacred lore of any land; but we will suggest to its recollection that, while the salt waters of the Bosphorus may be handy to the palace of ABDUL AZIZ, no water but that of the sacred Nile is considered holy enough to bathe the person of the Defender of the Faithful—the Vicegerent of the great Prophet. And, as the European papers had particularly mentioned that the Sultan brought with him to Paris a tank of *Nile water*, we simply thought it a matter of congratulation that His Majesty had got back to where he could have his tank freshly refilled. Waters from infidel shores to wash a Moslem! Ugh!

In the great debates which have lately been going on in the House of Lords, as well as in the Commons, on the Reform Bill, the political condition and popular institutions of the United States have been constantly referred to by nearly all the speakers on both sides. Some have held us up as an example; others as a warning: some have spoken of our Republican system as adapted to this country, but utterly out of place in England; while in regard to a number of institutions, some have been willing to see even a more direct form of democracy in England than exists among us. It is gratifying to observe that on all hands a far better comprehension of our political affairs has been displayed than ever before in the British Parliament. It is evident that the public men of Great Britain have been studying our Constitution, and the historical development of our Government, and the operations of our Administration very closely during the last few years.

No one who looks at the map of our Pacific Coast-line, and observes the way in which our northern boundary is separated from our newly-acquired Russian domain, by a small section of British territory, will doubt that some time or other our Government will make a very strenuous effort to obtain possession of the latter. It may be now, or it may be years hence, but the matter is too evidently one of "manifest destiny" to be forever postponed. Already something like informal negotiations have been attempted by our Government; and though they may be stopped for the time being, it is too soon yet to pronounce them a "failure." If Secretary SEWARD do not consummate the affair before the expiration of his term of office, he will at least, we believe, have put it in such shape that it can be all the more easily managed by his successor.

"The United States of Australia have at last met in Congress"—so says a recent number of the *Australian News*. Representatives from Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and New-Zealand assembled at Melbourne on the occasion. The meeting was ostensibly for the purpose of having the mail service arranged to the advantage of the colonies; but, important as this matter is, it alone could scarcely be sufficient to warrant such an exhibition of statesmanship. Theoretically, their instructions might be limited to a particular point, but practically they were expected to improve the occasion by discussing every topic in which the members of the Australian group are reciprocally interested. These ideas we get from the *Australian News* itself, and it appears, by the phraseology used, and by the designation of the "United States of Australia" that a preëminent importance was given to the Congress, in some of its bearings, by the colonists. This assemblage inevitably reminds us of the inter-colonial bodies that met in this country prior to independence, and though the Australian colonies do not meet to complain of grievances or discuss measures of redress, yet there is no doubt that the tendency of such meetings is to prepare the way for the independent existence to which Australia is rapidly advancing.

TOWN TOPICS.

An additional, though entirely unnecessary, argument in favor of gates at our ferries was furnished by the sad accident chronicled in yesterday's TIMES. An unknown man, who had been sleeping in the ferry-house at the foot of Cortlandt-street waiting for the incoming boat, awoke and in a half somnolent condition walked toward the foot of the bridge. Nothing in his manner betrayed intoxication or insanity, and interference with him might very properly be considered impertinence. He continued his walk, and stepped from the bridge, never to be seen alive again. As though he had struck some solid, stunning substance, he lay for a moment on the surface of the water, and then by the strong current formed by the approaching boat and the tide combined was drawn under and was not seen again. All the activity and interest of the ferry company *then* was useless, but had gates been placed at the head of the bridge or elsewhere, as convenience and experience might suggest, this life would have been saved, and this argument unneeded. The rush of the passengers at the Fulton Ferry is sometimes exceedingly dangerous. Hundreds of people struggle to get on, while other hundreds struggle to get off. If the chains that hold the bridge should break, if a panic should seize the crowd and the tussle should become a fight, who can tell the result? Clearly it is quite time that some one took hold of these matters in earnest, and surely the good sense and strong arm of the public would abundantly sustain and indorse him.

It must be pleasant to live, or rather to die, in Kings County "about this time." We learn that an exciting little combat is being raged in that Churchly district over the bodies of deceased parties, between the representatives of the Board of Health and the local Coroners—the immediate issue being the right of the Board to issue permits of burial on the certificate of a physician, whether the cause of death be natural or otherwise. The Board of Health, being assured by counsel that they are in the right, have issued permits upon proper application, and the friends of the deceased have, with fitting ceremony, buried their remains in the cemeteries. Indignant at this so-called violation of law, and perhaps a little apprehensive that their "craft was in danger," certain Coroners on fees intent, have disinterred several bodies, held formal inquests upon them, and then resigned them to their mother earth again. As the matter stands it would seem that the Board of Health is charged with just this very duty, and that a refusal on its part to issue a permit on the certificate of a physician would be a misdemeanor for which the law could provide. Divested of all partisan and personal feeling, it must be apparent to every one that such squabbling over dead bodies is at once indecent, disgusting and offensive to every sentiment of propriety. The Courts are open to all, and there the question should be settled. The disenterment of one's dead without a sufficient reason would in some communities breed a disturbance that might end unpleasantly, and compel the attendance of a Coroner from a different section of the country.

Although our local politics are just now rather quiet, our Brooklyn neighbors are ventilating their ambitious hopes and political apprehensions with even more than ordinary excitement. Every man has his slate, and every slate its peculiarities of combination. Thus far all seem to agree upon the probable nomination of ARCHIE M. BLISS as the Republican candidate for Mayor. Prominent among the Democratic names for the position are MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, who has been Mayor and member of Congress; JOHN W. HUNTER, who defeated CHITTENDEN for the short term in Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, and D. D. WHITNEY, who was at one time President of the Board of Aldermen. It is believed that Mr. BLISS can easily defeat either of these. Mr. KALBFLEISCH is very unpopular with many of the most influential Democrats, and his Congressional course was not such as endeared him to his constituency. Mr. HUNTER is a very good man and an excellent citizen. He easily defeated CHITTENDEN, but that would be no criterion in this contest. Mr. WHITNEY would be more difficult to overcome. He is a merchant of great popularity, a citizen noted for his public spirit, and an official of sterling integrity and undoubted patriotism. Nevertheless the chances of success favor Mr. BLISS, and bets can be made of two to one in his interest. Senators PIERSON (Republican) and MURPHY (Democrat) are urged by their friends to run again, and the probabilities are they will yield to the blandishments of office. Mr. PIERSON may be opposed by Gen. PRATT, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, but with the combinations that elected him before, there is little doubt of his triumphant return. As it is not absolutely necessary, we prefer not to enter upon a consideration of the embarrassing condition of the Assembly field. Such a motley collection of good, bad and indifferent candidates as press forward to this limited race of political distinction was never seen before.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 4.

THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT.

The recommendation for mercy for Mrs. SURRATT, made by some of the members of the Military Commission which tried the assassination conspirators, has at last been unearthed and reads as follows:

The undersigned, members of the Military Commission detailed to try MARY E. SURRATT and others for the conspiracy and the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, &c., respectfully pray the President, in consideration of the sex and age of said MARY E. SURRATT, if he can, upon all the facts in the case, find it consistent with his sense of duty to the country to commute the sentence of death which the Court have been constrained to pronounce to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Respectfully submitted.

D. Hunter, Major-General, President; Aug. Kautz, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General; R. S. Foster, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General; James A. Ekin, Brevet Brigadier-General; Charles H. Tompkins, Brevet Colonel and Acting Quartermaster.

The recommendation was drawn up by Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Judge-Advocate, and the following members of the Court refused to sign it: Gens. LEW. WALLACE, A. P. HOWE and T. M. HARRIS and Col. D. R. GLENDENNING. This recommendation is written on a sheet of foolscap, which is joined to the sheet on which the approval of the death-sentence is signed by President JOHNSON, by means of red tape through eight holes at the top of the sheet.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Rumors of the resignation of Secretary STANTON have been in circulation for the past two days, based on alleged differences of opinion between him and the President relative to the latter's proposed removals of military commanders in the South. The *Chronicle* of this morning states that the friends of the Administration are offering wagers very freely that he will resign before the first of September.

DEPARTURE OF SENOR ROMERO.

Señor ROMERO's departure, after a lengthy service as Mexican Minister to this Government, is a matter of more than ordinary comment. In diplomatic circles it is asserted that his personal relations with certain officers of our Government are such as to preclude the possibility of his return, although he goes away ostensibly on a leave of absence for the benefit of his health.

COLLECTOR KELLOGG TO BE SUSPENDED.

It is authoritatively announced that the President has decided to suspend Collector KELLOGG, of New-Orleans, on account of charges of malfeasance in office preferred against him by R. KING CUTLER and other prominent politicians from Louisiana. Secretary MCCULLOCH has been directed to issue the necessary order.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 4.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is reported in official circles that should President JUAREZ decline a reëlection to the Presidency of Mexico, he will be sent to Washington as Minister by the new Administration, as a mark of regard for the United States.

The official correspondence relating to the arrest of Gen. SANTA ANNA has been printed. The material facts have heretofore been published.

Mr. SAULNIER, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, under date of June 7, says, in a letter to Commander ROE, yesterday:

"In company with the English Consul, at the request of Gen. SANTA ANNA, we visited him on board the *Virginia*. He entertained us with a long discourse as to his plans, viz.: that after interviews with President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD, at their solicitation, he had come here; that they have offered him men and money, and to sustain him; that MAXIMILIAN has offered to deliver the situation of the country to SANTA ANNA, &c., all which I believe to be false. I cannot believe our Government is disposed to disown JUAREZ and take up a man like SANTA ANNA, who has no party in any country; and neither could I believe that our Government will give countenance to fillibustering of this nature, &c."

Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. SAULNIER, July 1:

"Your dispatches of the 8th and 12th of June (Nos. 43 and 44) have been received, with the history of the arrival of Gen. SANTA ANNA at Vera Cruz in the steamship *Virginia*, his demonstrations made there, and his departure from that port, together with your official proceedings connected with those transactions.

You rightfully apprehended that the proceedings of Gen. SANTA ANNA had no authority from the Government of the United States. This Government has held no communication with him whatever during his residence in our country. His departure was unknown and unthought of when he appeared in the waters of Mexico."

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Judge PIERREPONT, in his address to the jury yesterday, said:

"When it was suggested, by some of the members of the Military Commission, that in consequence of the age and sex of Mrs. SURRATT it might possibly be right to change her sentence to imprisonment for life, he signed the warrant for her death with the paper right before his eyes."

Judge PIERREPONT must have been misinformed, as the President was not aware until two months ago, through a private source, that any one of the members of the Military Commission joined in a recommendation or a suggestion that the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. SURRATT be commuted to imprisonment. This information was privately given to him before the commencement of the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT. He then denied, as he now denies, that the recommendation or suggestion was ever officially brought to his attention. The nearest approach to it is contained in Judge PIERREPONT's speech of Saturday.

THE REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR KELLOGG.

A paragraph has been published in this city and telegraphed hence that President JOHNSON has decided to remove Mr. KELLOGG, the Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, and has directed Secretary MCCULLOCH to issue the necessary order. There is the best authority for giving to this statement a positive contradiction.

INDIAN MURDERS.

Daring Attack of Indians on Railroad Employes—Seven White Men Killed—Stage Stock Run Off.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT HARKER, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The Indians attacked and killed seven men yesterday, six miles from this post. One of the men was living when first found, but died before reaching this fort. The men killed were laborers on the railroad, and in the employ of CAMPBELL and CLINTON, contractors.

After scalping two of the men, the savages proceeded on to Big Creek stage station, and ran off twenty horses and mules. This was done in daylight, and while exposed to the fire of fifty infantry and a dozen stage employes, at a distance of three hundred yards from them. It is considered the boldest dash the Indians have made.

Capt. AMES, of this post, started immediately in pursuit, and overtook the Indians last night, but found them too numerous to attack with his force, and sent back here for reinforcements, which were forwarded.

Affairs in Canada—Resignation of Gen. Michael—Markets.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Gen. MICHAEL, commander of the forces in Canada, has resigned. It is said the position has been offered to Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS.

Three vessels cleared this week for Boston, *via* the St. Lawrence. Another is loading for Sydney, Australia, with a cargo of tongued and grooved ten-inch boards.

Money is abundant for good paper at 8 to 10 per cent.

There is a fair business in groceries. Good grades of tea are scarce, and find a ready sale. There is a limited demand for raw sugars at the slight advance made by holders. There is an active demand for ashes, owing to English orders. Fall goods are beginning to arrive freely.

Fire.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 3.

A fire occurred this morning at No. 131 Dauphin-street, which destroyed one building. The loss is estimated at $20,000; partially insured.

A Union Meeting Broken Up in Kentucky.

CINCINNATTI, Sunday, Aug. 4.

A Union meeting at Covington, Ky., which was being addressed by WM. D. GENTRY, a candidate for the Kentucky Legislature, on Saturday evening, was broken up by a mob of rebels, who pelted the crowd, consisting of about 300 persons, with stones and eggs. Pistols were also flourished. Mr. GENTRY ceased speaking and thus avoided bloodshed. The election in Covington to-morrow, for a Representative, will be very close, and the result is doubtful.

NANTUCKET.

The Voyage Thither—Nantucket Architecture—Commodore Foot Astonishing the Islanders—Life in Nantucket—Sea Bathing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NANTUCKET, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

It is a five hours' ride from Boston to Hyannis, where the *Island Home* was in waiting to take us to Nantucket. Then came two and a half hours' sail, out of sight of land, over a placid sea—the blue sky merging into the deeper blue of the water, which scarcely rippled its discontent at the strange thing plowing it—swept by gulls whose plaintive cries made the solitude more lonesome. The blissful change from railway racket and dust and cinders made the boat's deck almost a paradise. Instead of cinders we had breezes from the wide Atlantic. And then we watched the lighthouse on Great Point loom whitely into view. And then we rounded Brant Point, with its granite lighthouse, and were in Nantucket Harbor.

The first thing that strikes strangers, as they step on terra-firma, is the quaintness of the houses. For the most part they have high, sloping roofs with one huge chimney in the middle, around which runs a paling, not unlike a picket fence, and this is called "the walk." This fenced portion includes a trap-door with ladder, and affords an outlook upon the sea in all directions. The chimney of the house in which we are staying has eight compartments, each of which would make a moderate-sized chimney for city mansions, and the inclosure around is eighteen feet long by nine feet wide. Nearly all of the dwellings are shingled at the sides, instead of being clapboarded, giving them a singular appearance when old, paintless and weather-beaten.

The element of abolitionism does not seem to enter largely into Nantucket character. Negroes are tolerated on the island, it is true, but are kept at a distance. They have a settlement at the north part called "Guinea," and their church stands in its midst. Not far from Guinea is the oldest windmill on the island, its date, 1746, deeply cut on the rough door-stone. There was a smart breeze the morning we visited it, and the strips of canvas on the vanes bulged like bags of meal as they flew around. There are posts placed around, inside of which it is deemed unsafe to venture, but the mysterious roar inside allured us, and we dodged the flying missiles, only to find a perfectly safe entrance in the rear. The miller was a Portuguese, a sailor for twenty years, who was quite content now to grind corn and lazily watch for ships from sea. He very goodnaturedly explained to us the curious manner of stopping the mill, and afterward stood gossipping of past voyages, unmindful of interrupted business, until at a hint from us he ran forward, seized the nearest vane, and lifted it to catch the breeze. Sociability characterizes the entire population, a readiness for gossip, an eagerness to see strangers, who seldom visit their island by tens or twenties. Indeed, their thoughts, manners and speech are pervaded by the utmost simplicity.

The older of the people retain the primitive Quakerism of their ancestors, without their dignified self-control. They are as easily pleased as children, manifesting their emotions much in the same manner.

The sole entertainment of Nantucketers these last two weeks has been Commodore FOOT and his sister. The house was crowded to repletion on the first night of the performance, and it has been crowded ever since. The little gentleman acknowledges himself to be 25 years old, height about 30 inches. His form is well developed, although his voice is weak and husky. His sister is yet smaller—height 22 inches, age 17 years—a perfect fairy. Tom Thumb must look to his laurels when these folks in miniature visit the large cities. Miss FOOT, in the ballet, is entirely irresistible, and puts "Dollie DUTTON" and the WARRENS quite in the background as regards size and fleetness.

The foundation of the light-house on Brant Point is granite, the upper part is of red brick. There is a magnificent sea view from the top through thick plate windows; the keeper told us that insects annoyed him considerably by striking against the panes, but that morning the panes were polished as bright as those of any drawing-room in New-York. The lamp is about three feet in circumference, that is, the lantern containing the lamp, and it shone like silver. The keeper has also been a sailor, as indeed have been most of the men on the island. Every few steps one "runs afoul" an old salt with weather-beaten face and uncertain gait, who sings out in a cheery voice, as if from the deck of a whaler. Every morning we are awakened by three stamps at the foot of the stairway and a stentorian cry, "All hands ahoy!" And then we rise, laughing, and go down to breakfast with the Captain.

The Captain is a jovial fellow of 55 years or thereabouts, who has made nine voyages as mate and master of a whaler, and who at last has settled down for a green old age. A lazy life here on land, it seems to me. To watch the boat come into the harbor every afternoon, to go to the Post-office for occasional letters, to read the Boston *Advertiser* every evening, with, perhaps, a game at euchre with a neighboring sailor; to "turn in" (as he phrases it) at 9 o'clock and "turn out" at 5 in the morning, these make up the sum of daily living, and is scarcely less monotonous than the life at sea. It is very pleasant to walk to the open fish market early in the morning with the Captain. A large table at one end of the street corners, surrounded by a dozen fishermen, with sword fish neatly cut in slices—bluefish and scupps, (I can find no two persons who spell this word alike, and while I am certain that my own spelling can hardly be correct, I am equally certain that the fish are hardly to be surpassed in excellence, even by the firm, white sweetness of sword-fish,) and a bundle of tiny wooden spears, with which purchasers carry off their selection. We followed a fisherman down to the wharf to look at some sword-fish. They were covered with sails, and divested of heads and tails, looked not unlike small hogs lying side by side. The sword, from which they gain their name, is often four feet long, and is dreaded by fishermen, as it sometimes pierces a boat. We saw also the great iron hooks with which they fish for sharks.

We are not in season for the cod, but bluefishing is carried on quite extensively for the New-York markets. They fish for these also from the south shore, and with the best success when there is an angry surf. The hook is long, fish-shaped, and attached to a long line which the fisherman adroitly slings from his shoulder, harpooning the crested breakers. When the roar is loudest, and the foam the whitest, the fish bite the readiest, though the poor fisherman's patience is surprising, standing hour after hour sometimes, slinging and drawing in the long line over the sands without a bite. They only receive one cent a pound for them when caught, but he added by way of qualifying the meagreness of his reward, "We frequently catch thirty or forty before breakfast." They weigh seven or eight pounds a piece.

There is a magnificent sweep of surf at the south shore—mile after mile of breakers rushing impotently toward us, casting up as if for taunt its wealth of weeds at our very feet. Its stealthy creep is fascinating; it looks yet afar off; it cannot surely surmount this high hillock, its own breastwork of sand; it rushes on in a greenish white line of foam, when, before you think to turn and run it is upon you, sweeping up its paltry barrier triumphantly, and your feet are drenched in foam, your face is wet with spray, you are awed by the too near approach of the ocean. There is no bathing at the south shore, the undertow is too strong; boats can land only in the calmest weather; and the inhabitants tell you of many wrecks; this is the majesty, the sublimity, the terrible and mighty solitude of the ocean.

Several varieties of sea moss were strewn around; large bunches of the kelp-bean, which are worn for beads here, bleached crabs imbedded in sand, limpet shells and perriwinkles and scollops. One sea clam I found, the shells of which are used by the women as skimmers and soup ladles. On our way from the beach we hailed a carman with an empty cart, and he gave us ropes to hold on by as we jolted along. There are no springs to these carts, the ancient name of which is "calash." They are two-wheeled with narrow sides, and they turn up to deposit a cargo, like hand-barrows. They could carry 2,200 pounds of coal. The carman had also been a sailor, and he drove out of his course to take us down to his garden—in the middle walk of which was the figure-head of a Prussian ship wrecked off this coast many years ago. It was the figure of a woman, almost life-size, and he had trained luxuriant vines of the morning glory around it.

The favorite resort of the townspeople during the Summer months is Liasconset, seven miles distant. The tiniest of cottages may here be found and rented for one month or one year; mere huts in outward appearance, yet containing three or four pleasant rooms. A long line of these huts are perched on the cliffs overlooking the sea, and look like great ungainly birds ready for a flight.

The sea is slowly but surely eating the land at this point; a gentleman told me that it had wasted one-half mile during the last sixteen years: "When I first came here there was a row of houses beyond these, but they have all disappeared long ago." It is true the sea restores at other points what it takes from this, yet not in the same proportion.

It is pleasant, after a dinner of fish at the Atlantic House, to wander on the sandy beach and watch the fishermen taking blue fish; watch the rising of the tide and the boys dancing in the surf; and watch the kelp glistening on the sand. The loveliest sea mosses are found here, as well as sea eggs and starfish, and rough-backed crabs, known as "Cape Cod Ministers."

I found a little gull on the sand, too weak or young to fly—downy as a mouse. It uttered a plaintive cry when picked up, but seemed not afraid. Perhaps its weakness destroyed instinctive fear. The parent birds circled round and round, calling, and I left it on the sands, to be succored or not, as chance should direct.

Perhaps the greatest curiosity in all the island is the jaw of a sperm-whale, brought back from the Pacific Ocean by Capt. CASH. Its length is seventeen and a half feet; the teeth, numbering forty-six, are all in their sockets, and it took twelve men to lift it. One can easily believe these sea-dogs' thrilling accounts of losing men down such ponderous jaws. Stories of blubber may yet be stories of truth. As, for instance, one master of a whaling-vessel told me he had bailed eighteen barrels of oil from the top of a whale's head—liquid oil.

But the palmy days of the whaling business are past. Of the hundreds of ships formerly out "doing business on the great waters," only seven are now away. The kerosene oil is partly responsible for this remarkable decrease; and swift-following disasters at sea during late years have induced a growing disinclination for the perilous trade.

There is considerable talk now current regarding the approaching camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard, of which more anon. L. W.

CONNECTICUT.

A Glance at Norwalk—Its Inhabitants—Politics—Music—Base Ball, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORWALK, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

That the inhabitants of this venerable town have applied to the State Legislature, at its present session, for the passage of an act incorporating Norwalk as a city, would seem to give a degree of importance to the place warranting even a liberal trespass upon the space in the columns of the TIMES for a friendly notice. From a glance at the *Geographical Gazeteer*, the reader will learn that Norwalk is situated about fifty miles from New-York, upon Long Island Sound; if history is consulted it will be found that the village, as it was in the days of the Revolutionary War, was burned by the British troops under Gen. TRYON; while upon the pages of one of the earliest numbers of this newspaper, published more than fifteen years ago, are recorded the particulars of one of the most frightful railroad disasters that ever occurred in this country. These bare points are, perhaps, all that the general reader, with few exceptions, is familiar with, regarding one of the oldest towns in the "land of steady habits."

South Norwalk and Norwalk proper, or, as it is familiarly known, "up town," boast of an aggregate population of about 11,000 persons, who entertain strong hopes of soon being united under the dignified title of a city. The political complexion of a large majority of the male inhabitants is Republican, of the conservative school; and, be it said to their credit, as many of the gentler sex, in this as in all other important matters, follow the superior judgment of their protectors, and would doubtless, if the right of suffrage were conferred upon them, (which they do not seem to desire,) vote the right ticket, and thus help greatly the cause of right and human progress.

South Norwalk is the stopping-place of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, as well as of the steamer *Nelly White*, that plies daily between here and New-York. The boat route by the Sound seems to be preferred to the dusty, smoky car travel; and as there is very little difference in the time, the steamer is liberally patronized by the traveling public. The Danbury Railroad trains leave the depot daily, morning and evening.

Norwalk proper is situated about two miles above the depot, the two places being connected by a line of horse cars that have been in operation for nearly four years. The company having the line under management enjoy the favor of the citizens, and need only to substitute a courteous and obliging second official for the present incumbent of the post of honor to make the popularity of the road complete. Along the route of the horse railroad are to be seen some of the finest residences in the State. One of these, now in the course of erection by Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, a well-known Wall-street stock broker, will cost, with the grounds, nearly two millions of dollars, and when completed, will stand with scarcely a rival in the United States. The designs were furnished by an eminent European architect, who has planned many of the palatial residences beyond the great pond.

Speaking of the two towns as one, I will say that Norwalk contains nine churches, four hotels, two banks, and one newspaper office. The Norwalk *Gazette* is a neat and readable paper of the Radical stripe with a paying list of subscribers. The streets are neatly laid out, and brightly lighted by gas of a superior quality, generally, to that of New-York.

On Sunday afternoon, the 17th, the corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary's, corner of West-avenue and Chapel-street, was laid with the usual imposing ceremonies. Nearly three thousand persons were present, including large delegations of the members of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society, The Cadets of Temperance and a Society from Westport—all in full regalia. A large number of Sunday-school children, and a sprinkling of Protestants were also in attendance. Right Rev. F. P. MCFARLAND, Bishop of Hartford, officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. DAILY of New-Britain, O'BRIEN of New-Haven, O'NEIL of Stamford, SYNOTT of Bridgeport, TIERNEY of Providence, and GAFFNEY of Stamford. The Bishop's address was eloquent as it was appropriate, but its close was hastened by the approach of a heavy rain-storm, that drove the ceremonialists to the shelter of their homes. The new church will cost about $100,000, and is to be built of native blue granite, trimmed with gray at the openings. It is to have a tall, commanding spire, and will be, altogether, a most beautiful and imposing edifice.

Norwalk is about to take lessons from New-York, in two matters, among others. One of these is the cooperative store system. The agitation of the subject by the NEW-YORK TIMES and other leading journals has attracted the attention of the people here, and it is highly probable that in a short time this advantageous plan will be in full operation. It is also contemplated by the residents to have a series of outdoor Summer concerts in one of the larger suburban parks. Your Central Park musical entertainments have awakened a like interest here.

A great many visitors are here for the season from New-York and elsewhere, who are attracted hither by the unsurpassed enjoyments of the place. The beautiful drives leading out of the town are daily frequented by the *élite*, whose elegant equippages and outfits do honor to their owners. Boating and fishing are also extensively indulged in, and moonlight as well as sunlight excursions are of everyday occurrence.

The mania for playing at base-ball has reached this place, and now nearly every little boy of three years of age and upward is connected with a "club" that plays regularly once or twice a day. Older persons are scarcely less enthusiastic, and matches between rival organizations are of frequent occurrence. On Thursday a very interesting game was played between Liberty Club of Norwalk, and American of Bridgeport, resulting in the overwhelming defeat of the latter, the score showing 27 runs for Liberty and 6 for the vanquished ones. The Byington grounds, where the contest took place, were largely attended, and the excitement was unabated during the three hours continuance of the match.

In a future letter I propose to speak of the manufacturing enterprises of the place. R. R. S.

A. H. Stephens' Political Views.

In an article relating to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' present position in relation to national affairs, the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says he is not responsible for ideas purporting to come from him unless under his name or by his sanction, and adds:

"At the proper time, the people of Georgia will hear from him whom they always delighted to honor and in whom they still confide. We believe that time to be not far distant, and pray that Heaven may vouchsafe him the necessary strength and illumination to make his words worthy of himself and worthy of his country."

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order of Gen. Sickles Providing for Immediate Registration.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. , 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 65.—*Regulations for Registration.*—1. Registration shall commence immediately upon the promulgation of this order.

2. Post Commanders will be Superintendents of Registration within their respective commands, exercising, in addition to the functions hereafter specially conferred, a general supervisory authority, looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintenance of order, and the protection of political rights. They will suspend registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency, promptly reporting their action, with their reasons therefor, to these Headquarters.

3. The Boards of Registration are empowered and required to suppress all disorders interfering with the execution of their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons falsely taking the oath prescribed, all persons committing any breach of the peace or conducting themselves in a manner tending thereto, and all persons who shall threaten or otherwise attempt to intimidate, or corruptly or improperly influence any citizen offering to register; and for this purpose they may apply for aid to the Post Commander, and may require the attendance and services of sheriffs, their deputies, constables, policemen, and also of any citizen; and all State, district, county and town officers charged with the preservation of the public peace, as well as all citizens, are required to obey the orders of said Boards, given in pursuance of the authority aforesaid and to perform all such acts and duties as may be requisite therefor. All arrests made as herein provided will be promptly reported to the Post Commander, to whom also the prisoners will be turned over with charges for trial by a Post Court, to be organized as provided in circular of May 15, 1867, from these Headquarters, and any civil officer or citizen failing to respond to the call of the Board for assistance will be dealt with in like manner.

4. Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising or seeking to exercise the right of registration, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator, upon his conviction; and in case of default in payment of the same, or of the escape of the offender, if it shall appear that the wrong was countenanced, or the offender harbored or concealed by the neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the town, county, or district.

5. Offences perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks, being of frequent occurrence, the attention of all authorities, civil and military, is directed to the device, as one adopted to escape detection, and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases, when resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offence.

6. Depriving a citizen of any right, benefit or advantage of hire or employment, to discourage him from registering, or on account of his having registered, or having sought to register, shall be an offence punishable by the Post Court, and shall entitle the injured party to damages against the offender, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. The act of Congress entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several acts supplementary thereto, will be carefully observed by all Boards of Registration.

10. Each Board shall determine the order in which the registration shall take place in the several election precincts, that may be assigned to it by the Post Commander, and the time which shall be allotted to each—bearing in mind that the whole work is to be finished before the first day of October.

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14. Two citizens shall be admitted within the bar as challengers, whose duty it shall be to challenge the right of any citizen offering to register, upon any of the grounds of disqualification enumerated in the acts of Congress before cited; but the general right of challenge shall be conceded to all citizens present.

15. If any challenge be made, the Board shall, before final decision, examine the person presenting himself for registration, in reference to the cause of disqualification alleged, and shall hear any evidence that may be offered, to substantiate or disprove the cause of challenge, and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths in any case of registration.

Boards will take notice that it is enacted by section 6 of the act of July 19, 1867, that the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be constructed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

22. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Registration to explain, carefully, to all citizens who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended to them, and the importance of exercising with intelligence the new and honorable franchise with which they have been invested by the Constitution of the United States.

23. Boards will take notice that according to section 10 of the act of July 19, 1867, they are not to be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

24. Boards are instructed that all the provisions of the several acts of Congress cited are to be liberally construed, to the end that all the intents thereof be fully and perfectly carried out.

25. The attention of all concerned is directed to the requirements of section 4 of the said act of July 19, 1867, by which it is made the duty of the Commanding General to remove from office all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and perfect administration of the Reconstruction Acts. The names of all such offenders will be reported through the Post Commanders; and all persons in this military district are called upon to aid and facilitate the execution in good faith of the said acts and the orders issued in pursuance thereof.

26. The Major-General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions assigning errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered, and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed.

By command of
Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Politics in California—San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Gov. BIDWELL positively declines the Independent Union nomination for Governor, and advises the election of the whole Union ticket. The Independent Committee is now in session to nominate another candidate. Mr. GORHAM is gaining ground. There is no division in the Union ranks on the Congressmen.

The steamship *Montana* grounded in a fog off the harbor yesterday, but got off safely.

Legal-tenders, 72¼@72¾. Sales of Wheat at $1 82@$1 82½.

The ships *Governor Morton*, for Liverpool, and *Rattler*, for Hong Kong, have sailed.

A Boy of Fifteen Murdered by His Companion.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 4.

To-day two lads, aged about 15 years, named THOMAS SULLIVAN and MATTHEW CAHILL, while returning from Sunday-school, got into an altercation, and SULLIVAN stabbed CAHILL with a penknife, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. SULLIVAN has been arrested.

The German Singers.

The delegations representing the various German vocal and musical organizations of this city and vicinity, who were engaged in the late Philadelphia Saengerfest, held a convention at the Germania Assembly Rooms to wind up the affairs of the organization. Mr. STEFFEN presided, and an appropriation of two hundred dollars was made, to be presented to the musical leader of the singers, Mr. AGRICOL PAUR, who by his untiring efforts during fifteen rehearsals has succeeded in training the singers to such an extent that most of the prizes for the prize singing at Philadelphia were carried off by New-York societies. Arrangements were made for a grand singer picnic on the 23d of September, for the benefit of the family of Mr. HAGER, a member of the Mozart Verein, who died from injuries sustained at the hands of a gang of rowdies, during a picnic on Long Island. A committee was appointed for that purpose. The Finance Committee reported that the expenses of the organization, in preparing for the late Saengerfest, amounted to $2,501 63; the receipts were only $2,429 75, leaving a deficit of $71 88; $901 were paid for an orchestra, which accompanied the New-York societies to Philadelphia, and the expenses, since the Philadelphia Saengerfest, amounted to $587 95. The organization, which two years ago was established solely for the tenth general Saengerfest, will be dissolved, but, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Philadelphia Fest Convention, a convention of the singing societies of this city and vicinity will be convened in a fortnight for the purpose of electing five delegates to a Congress of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia singers, who are to meet in Philadelphia, in October, for the purpose of establishing a Union of the German Musical and Vocal Societies of the Eastern States, and to prepare a constitution for the government of the same.

THE TEUTONIA.

The Teutonia Society, a well-known German musical organization of some twenty years standing, held an annual meeting and election of officers a few days since, resulting as follows: President, Mr. Steffen; Vice-President, Mr. Hahn; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Hashall; Financial Secretary, Mr. Scheppler; Treasurer, Joseph Behr; Archivarians, Messrs. Werner and Becker. The Teutonia numbers about three hundred members, of whom about sixty are active singers, whose musical leader is Mr. GROSCHEL. The Society has resolved to give a Summer night's festival for the benefit of the Freiligrath Fund, which promises to be a fine affair.

Regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club.

The fourth annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club, of this City, for the champion silver belt of the club, will come off on Wednesday next, at 4 P. M. It will be a single-scull race, with Messrs. ROAHR, SWAN, WITHERS, MAITLAND and KNAPP as competitors. The course will be three miles, with one turn, starting from off the New-York Yacht Club House, at Hoboken. Three of the contestants—Messrs. SWAN, WITHERS and ROAHR—will row in new boats. The belt for which the members of the Atalanta Boat Club contend annually is made of sterling silver, and was manufactured in 1864, by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., at a cost of $200. It is an elegant and tasty affair, and is beautifully engraved with aquatic insignia. Its first holder was ALDEN S. SWAN, who won it in the Autumn of 1864; in 1865 GEORGE ROAHR won it, and in 1866 WILLIAM C. MAITLAND. A steamer will leave the foot of Christopher-street at 3 P. M. to carry parties to see the race.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RECENT ARREST OF A MURDERER.—The fact that an alleged murderer named THOMAS BUGEY, *alias* Thomas Scott, had been arrested on Saturday was published in yesterday's TIMES. A few additional facts relative to the case have since been ascertained. At a late hour on Saturday PATRICK LAVELLE, a boatman, residing in Rondout, N. Y., caused BUGEY's arrest in West-street, and he informed Capt. DICKSON that the prisoner was a boatman about ten years ago, and quarreled at a bridge near the town of Holly, Wayne County, Penn., with a man named PHILIP COLIN, and stabbed him with a knife, from the effects of which wound COLIN died soon after. On this statement the Police retain the accused in custody, and Superintendent KENNEDY has since written to the Pennsylvania authorities to ascertain whether such a homicide was committed about the time stated. The prisoner says he is a longshoreman, and denies that he was ever in the State of Pennsylvania. His story is that about sixteen years ago he and other relatives moved to Clayton County, Iowa, remaining there until April, 1861, when he entered the United States service, in Company F, Sixteenth Regular Infantry, under the command of Capt. BARRY. He claims to have served in that regiment until 1864, participating in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, Tenn., and was discharged on account of a rupture. The prisoner insists that his accuser is mistaken in his identity, and says he will be able to prove an *alibi*.

DROWNED.—About midnight on Saturday a man, supposed to be JOHN LEARY, residing near the Bergen Plank-road, in New-Jersey, walked off the Jersey City Ferry at the foot of Cortlandt-street. He was drowned before aid could be extended, and the remains were not recovered. The deceased wore dark clothes and a dark-blue plaid cap. The latter was picked up, and is now at the Liberty-street Station-house for identification....JACOB SCHIEDER, aged 27, and residing in Forty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning while bathing in the East River, near the foot of Fifty-fourth-street. It is surmised that the deceased was wading and sank in a hole, and was not able to rise again. The remains were not recovered.

INFANTICIDE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at the Eighth Ward Station-house, over the body of a male infant child, which was found by HENRY BELMUS, of No. 113 Mercer-street, in the entry of his dwelling. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found marks of violence on the neck, evidently inflicted by the hand of some unknown person. In accordance with this theory the jury rendered a verdict of infanticide by strangulation....The dead body of another infant was found yesterday morning in a cigar-box lying on Pier No. 31, East River, and given into the charge of the Fourth Ward Police. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day.

TEMPERANCE.—The following-named persons were installed as officers of Duane Lodge I. O. of G. T. by CHAS. S. SCOTT, D. G. W. C. T., on Saturday evening: James R. Lambly, W. C. T.; Fannie S. Mills, W. V. S.; John M. Whyte, W. S.; Henry Mitchell, W. A. S.; H. D. Randall, W. F. S.; Jennie Knapp, W. T.; L. H. Broom, W. M.; Deborah Fitzgerald, W. D. M.; Chas. Lawson, W. C.; Lizzie Van Deusen, W. G.; E. S. McCormick, W. S.; Robert Knapp, W. R. H. S.; E. Patterson, W. S. H. S. Duane Lodge was organized over a year ago through the efforts of C. S. SCOTT and four others. They now have between 200 and 300 members in good standing.

SUICIDE IN A STABLE.—A young man named WM. H. FORBES, about 24 years of age, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the right side with a single-barreled pistol. The rash act was committed in the stable of WM. HEADING, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The body of the deceased was conveyed to Mr. HEADING's residence near by, and the Coroner notified. Nothing is known as yet regarding the motive for the suicidal act.

JUVENILE STABBING AFFRAY.—About noon yesterday HENRY SHAFER and JOHN BARRY, both boys, and residing at No. 409 Ninth-avenue, quarreled about some trifling matter, which so excited young SHAFER that he procured a common table fork, and plunged it into the head of his opponent, inflicting a severe wound. Officer MILLER, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested SHAFER, and he was locked up for examination before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, this morning.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—WM. D. HENDRICKS, who keeps a saloon at No. 309 West-street, found JOHN CAMPBELL in the place yesterday afternoon, the lock having been burst off the door. The burglar ran off pursued by HENDRICKS with a revolver, but before he could use the weapon, Officer FERENTY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested him, and he was locked up for further examination.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon THOMAS SULLIVAN, aged 6 years, was accidentally drowned in a pond on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-third-street. The body was recovered and removed to the residence of his mother, at No. 103 West Fortieth-street, and Coroner WILDEY duly notified.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of ADAM STEINHOLD, aged three years, who died suddenly at the residence of his parents, No. 304 Second-street, from some unknown cause. The inquest will be held to-day.

PARIS EXPOSITION—SEWING-MACHINE AWARDS.—We recently published a brief telegram from Paris, announcing the award to Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON of a gold medal, over eighty-two competitors, for the perfection of their sewing-machines. Following are copies of the official documents confirming the announcement:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
PARIS, 1867.
COMMISSION IMPERIALE, CHAMP-DE-MARS, 16 July, 1867.

Mr. R. Hunting, No. 139 Regent-street, London:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the *only Gold Medal* for the manufacture and *perfection of Sewing-Machines and Button-hole Machines*, was awarded to Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, of New-York. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY,
Member of International Jury and reporter of same.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you the list of gold medals awarded in my class:

DUPUIS ET DUMERY, for Screw Shoe-Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON, New-York, for the manufacture and perfection of their Sewing-Machines and Button-hole Machines.

There is, also, in the list of *"coöperators,"* a Gold Medal granted to Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., personally, as *Promoteur* of the Sewing-Machine.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY.
Reporter of Class No. 57 (Groupe No. 6), Member of the International Jury at the Exposition Universelle.

Extract from *Le Moniteur Universel*, official journal of the French Empire:

"The Wheeler & Wilson Company, of New-York, manufacturers of American Sewing-Machines, have just received the *gold medal* at the Exposition Universelle, for the good construction of their machines; the new improvement for making button-holes, applicable to their sewing-machines; also, for their machine especially for making button-holes. This award is accorded for the great development that Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have given to the sewing-machine industry, in bringing their machines to the doors of all, by their cheapness and solid construction, which allows their employment with satisfaction in families, and with great advantage in workrooms."—*Dispatch.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 30) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"*For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & Co.

GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,
No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

If Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" had been extant in Cæsar's day, he would have presented a bottle of it to Calphurnia. As it is, Phalon sends thousands of bottles of it to California.

Why are the counterfeiters of Phalon's "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" like the *elite* of the fashionable world? Because they are *finished* gentlemen.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and restore those organs to a healthy condition. Sold everywhere.

When'er I take my walks abroad, how many poor miserable Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy, if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stomach, energy to the torpid liver, a joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof, every man may be his own physician.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half price.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Flies.

That pest of Summer, are swarming more than ever, owing to the vast amount of rain.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER

will make a clean sweep of them—no fuss, no muss, no litter. Beware of bogus imitations, which some may pretend are just as good. There is nothing comparable with it. Sold everywhere. Price 6 cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts. opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BOYCE.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, JACOB BOYCE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner 84th-st., and 3d-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRANDIES.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, BONHEIM BRANDIES, a native of Furth, Bavaria, Germany, in his 92d year.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his sons-in-law, Joseph Fatman, S. M. Meyers and B. Blum, also the members of the congregations of Beni Jeshurun, Temple Emanuel and Adas Jeshurun, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of B. Blum, Esq., No. 126 West 39th-st., without further notice.

CUTLER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 3, of consumption, MARY ANN CUTLER, relict of the late Joseph Cutler, of this City, aged 57 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas Aiton, No. 308 9th-av., this City, on Monday, Aug. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COE.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, EMILY BELLE, infant daughter of Geo. S. and Martha Jane Coe, aged 7 months and 4 days.

LESTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Aug. 3, CHARLES S., only son of David B. and Delia F. Lester, aged 2 months and 12 days.

LEACH.—On Friday, Aug. 2, RICHARD LEACH, aged 58 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Joseph Cordnar and John Francis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., South Brooklyn, without further invitation.

MORGAN.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a short illness, Dr. CHARLES EDWARD MORGAN, eldest son of George and Paulina A. Morgan.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 3, M. FERMINE MOORE, daughter of the late John and Anna Moore.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of John S. Kenyon, East 116th-st., near Harlem River, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

TINDALL.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 3, JOHN TINDALL, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, A. Robinson, No. 21 Fulton-st., Newark, N. J.

WHITE.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 2, MARY ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Mrs. L. A. White.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Orange, this day, (Monday,) Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Hallowell and Belfast, Me., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL—[No. 166.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light sandy hair, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, ribbed pants, good boots. Found on the person the following article: A whisky flask. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. In the water two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 167.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about ten years, short black hair. Body in a nude state; been in the water two or three days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 168.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, ——, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of West Twentieth-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, good teeth, dark goatee on the side of the chin; throat had a deep incised wound in front. Dressed as follows: No hat, black cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, gray figured pants, Congress gaiters, woolen socks or stockings, white muslin shirt, plaited front, merino undershirt, small butterfly necktie. Found on the person the following articles: A ring, marked F. W., 1863, handkerchief marked H. H. in red letters, meerschaum pipe, two cents. Body been in the water about fifteen days. Sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HORACE GREELEY'S OWN LIFE,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF

FOR THE

NEW-YORK LEDGER.

Something for Fathers to Buy for their Sons to Read.

In this week's LEDGER we begin the publication of the Autobiography of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, which Mr. Greeley is now writing expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. The title of it is

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.

By HORACE GREELEY.

It will appear in successive issues of the LEDGER. Probably no work more instructive to the young, in the formation of character, has ever been published; at the same time it will possess all the interest of a novel. The poor boy, rising, by his own exertions, to be the distinguished man, is a theme which cannot fail both to entertain and instruct, especially when the whole story is told with the fascinating charm of simple truth.

MR. BEECHER'S GREAT WORK,

NORWOOD,

A Story of New-England Life,

By HENRY WARD BEECHER,

is now being published in the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The Presidents of the principal Colleges, the greatest wits, scholars and statesmen, write for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

CHARMING STORIES.—The short stories in the LEDGER, began and finished in the same number, are the most delightful stories contained in any publication in the world.

You always get more than your money's worth in the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

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Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,
No. 90 Beekman-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUSFORD LIGHTHILL,

NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,

(Between 21st and 22d sts.)

Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

WHAT CANDID PHYSICIANS SAY.

Get Radway's Almanac and see what our leading physicians say of the anti-bilious, aperient and stomachic properties of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. They are daily curing liver diseases that mercury has failed to relieve, and cases of Chronic Indigestion for which all the medicaments of the pharmacopœia have been prescribed in vain.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow streaked with blue?

TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & Co.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,

and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.

For sale by grocers and druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL REMAIN closed until MONDAY, Sept. 2.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Grand Ball at the India House—The English Government and Mexico—Eugenie's Visit to Victoria—English Aptitude for Blundering.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20.

The Pasha of Egypt has taken his departure. His coming here at the same time as the Sultan was an awkward affair. They could not be lodged in the same palace; they could not meet on even terms. The coldness of the Sultan toward him was much noticed. He came first to Paris, and first to England. The French and English have both more interest in Egypt than in Turkey. But for the Sultan to meet the Pasha was much like a nobleman going to a ball and finding himself dancing in the same quadrille set with his butler. The Sultan will remain a few days longer. Last night he went to another ball, and to-day he is engaged to see the volunteer review at Wimbledon, in which the Household Troops will also take part. The Belgians went to pay their visit to Miss COUTTS yesterday, and, but for the showery weather, would have had one of the most agreeable days they have spent in England, for the lady does nothing by halves, and a few hundreds, more or less, with money at 1½ per cent., the present rate, are of no consequence.

The ball at the India Office last night was an exclusive Government affair—so exclusive in the distribution of invitations that grumblings have been heard in the House of Commons. The Indian Secretary explained that it was, first of all, an India Ball to the Sultan, paid for by the Indian Government, and they had made the best situation they could. Lords and Commons would have swamped them. They wanted officers of the army and navy, persons interested in India, and people who go to balls. Why invite a lot of dull politicians who do not know the Lancers from the Masourks, and who would get into corners and discuss the probable workings of the Reform Bill. So the ball was managed as a ball can be, with plenty of money and free invitations, and was entirely successful, which will not hinder the non-invited from making as much trouble about it as possible. The arrangements for the ball were on a scale of splendor far beyond any other similar affair this season in London. They sacked the royal palaces for plate and all sorts of splendors. The whole company was in uniforms or court costume. Their names and qualities fill nearly a page of the London *Times*. They were the pick of the Empire—the cream of the cream. What the Queen, from failing health, was unable to do, the India Board has accomplished, in assembling around the Sultan the aristocracy of England in a select assembly. If there is any sincerity left in this world, England and India—the Empire entire, army, navy, nobility and commonalty, are bound to take care of the Sultan and of Turkey, not entirely for their advantage, however, for through Turkey lies the future route to India. A railway of nine hundred miles through the Valley of Antioch and the Euphrates would save a thousand miles in distance, and ten days' time, in the overland passage.

In the House of Lords, last night, Earl DERBY expressed his abhorrence at the unjustifiable judicial murder of MAXIMILIAN; but as the act was not done by a Government recognized by that of England, and as there was no organized Government in Mexico which could be held responsible, no official representation could be made. Not a Government in Europe has sent a Minister to JUAREZ, or is likely to send one. He is to them simply a revolutionary chief, who by this act of murderous revenge has placed himself beyond the pale of civilization.

The charming Empress EUGENIE was invited by Queen VICTORIA to be present at the Naval Review—but as the French Court is in deep morning for MAXIMILIAN, she could not come, but will come over next Tuesday for a private visit of sympathy and condolence at Osborne.

The aptitude of the English for blunders and mismanagement has been shown in many annoying and some amusing ways during these extraordinary festivities. For example, the 2,400 bronze medals struck to present to the Belgian volunteers on their visit to the camp at Wimbledon, bore the curious inscription, "*Vive la Belge*," which could only be considered as a compliment to the *vivandiere* who accompanies them in their visit to London. The Belgians have, however, been invited to exchange their medals for a corrected edition with the motto, "*Vive la Belgique*;" but I much suspect the Belgians will prefer the joke in bronze to the corrected medal.

After the great Orange meetings in the North of Ireland, in some cases attended by 40,000 Orangemen with fifes and drums and banners innumerable, the No Popery party is working to stir up London, in the fashion of Birmingham. There are extraordinary meetings at Exeter Hall, and lectures on the confessional, which, however, are aimed as much at the English Puseyites as the Roman Catholics. But the movement has little sympathy among the educated classes. The Marquis of Westmeath has discovered that there is a Jesuit conspiracy in the reporters' gallery not to report any of his wonderful speeches against Popery, just as there is a similar conspiracy in the House of Commons to laugh down Mr. WHALLEY. Jesuit on the brain is one of the last symptoms of a singular mental disorder which prevails to some extent in England, and always rages fearfully in the North of Ireland. The idea that a few thousand Jesuits, scattered sparsely over the world, and very hard at work teaching in colleges or preaching to Catholic congregations, can endanger the stability of Governments, destroy the peace of families, enter into all sorts of conspiracies and do all sorts of mischief, is one worthy of a lunatic asylum, and a symptom of demented fanaticism. With so many real evils and dangers to society, it is a pity to waste time and effort on those which are purely imaginary.

Among the many enjoyments of this London season, we have had for a great rarity a French dramatic company at the St. James Theatre, which has drawn a constant succession of full and fashionable houses. A curious fact has just come out in regard to it. Of the pieces promised at the commencement of the season, three or four of the most important, great successes at the Français have not been played. The reason is that the English censorship would not allow it. And English journals pretend that there is more freedom in England than in France, when a play by a French author of the first class, which has run a whole season at the first theatre in Paris, cannot be played in London; is prohibited by the arbitrary power of the censorship, which is not even responsible to Parliament.

The French company is not, of course, quite equal to that of the Français, or the other leading Paris theatres, but by the admission of the London critics it is good enough for whole Englishmen to go to school to and learn how to act. For English acting is like English painting—of no school, bad as a rule and good by exception and accident.

MONADNOCK.

The Discovery of the Mines of California.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California*, who is visiting the interior, in a letter from Coloma says:

"I write from the place where the gold of California was discovered—that is, the great deposit of auriferous wealth which startled the world by its magnitude, and made a new era in commerce and manufactures. Gold was obtained by mining in California before MARSHALL came here. There was a placer in San Francisquito Cavon, forty-five miles northwest of Los Angeles where about $5,000 were obtained annually from 1838 to 1848. The same metal has been found at Santa Isabel, in San Diego County, and on the banks of the Colorado River. These discoveries, however, were of no importance. It was not until the auriferous deposits of the Sacramento Basin were opened at Coloma that the world heard of the mineral wealth of California.

The discoverer was JAMES WILSON MARSHALL, who now lives here. He is 54 years of age, a bachelor, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and slim in figure. I had a long chat with him, and he spoke freely of his adventures and discovery. A native of New-Jersey, he moved to Missouri; thence went in 1844 overland to Oregon; and came in 1845 by way of the Williamette Valley to California. For about a year he worked for SUTTER as carpenter and wagon-maker, and would probably have worked longer, but the revolt of the American north of the Bay soon found him in the ranks of the Bear Flag Party, and when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted he volunteered in the California Battalion, and served as a soldier until March 1847, when he returned to New-Helvetia. He found SUTTER anxious to build a saw-mill. There was a demand for lumber at the Sandwich Islands, and nothing else that could be produced at or near Sutter's Fort would at all times command cash. MARSHALL, being a universal Yankee genius, took charge of the matter, discovered that Coloma—distant fifty miles and only 800 feet above the sea—had water-power and timber, and was accessible by wagons without any expense for road making—though others who had been out searching said no such place could be found. On the 19th of August SUTTER and MARSHALL entered into partnership. SUTTER was to furnish the money, and MARSHALL was to be superintendent manager of the erection of the mill, and of its workafter construction. About the last of August he moved up to the place. They built a camp, commenced work on the mill, and on the 19th of January following were washing out a mill-race, when MARSHALL saw in the water something yellow, which he picked up. It was about half as large as a white bean, and upon looking at it he was satisfied it was gold. He showed it to the men at the mill, and they did not believe it was gold. At any rate none knew any thing of gold mining, and they continued to work at the mill for several months, though they would frequently search for the precious metal and find pieces of it. On the 28th of February SUTTER visited Coloma for the first time; and he, like most of the others, attached little importance to the gold. It was not until April that every other occupation was abandoned for mining. In that month, ISAAC HUMPHREY, who had worked in the placers of Georgia, having seen some of the nuggets in San Francisco, came to Coloma, satisfied himself in a few hours, by prospecting, that the diggings were very rich, made a rocker, and went to work with brilliant success. The others saw his mode of operation, followed his example, and had like success. As the news spread, everybody in California rushed to the place, and for a time everything, save mining, was neglected.

MARSHALL was not a successful miner. He was in dustrious, economical, temperate, but somehow the richest claims fell into the hands of others. Amidst the profusion of gold, he remained poor. He was repeatedly defrauded out of good claims, and his discovery was attributed to others. His feelings were embittered and his temper soured. He thought that the community failed to do justice to him. When a newspaper article said that WARNES picked up the first piece of gold, or that MARSHALL was SUTTER'S hired laborer at the time of the discovery, he spoke as though the community had conspired to wrong him. About a dozen years ago he purchased a little piece of ground on a steep hill-side near Coloma, there built a cabin, planted a vineyard and made his solitary home. He dug a cellar in the soft granite; he makes his casks; he gathers and presses his grapes and dispenses as far as possible with the labor of others. He has a great variety of grapes, and mixes them all together to make a wine of excellent quality—better, indeed, I think, than any that I have tasted of California production, with two exceptions. I understood him to say that he could sell it readily at $2 50 per gallon; and it certainly is worth that. His education is limited, but his perceptions are quick and his conversation lively, and his general character very estimable. No mean or dishonest act is attributed to him, and everybody appears to like him. He is an ardent believer in Spiritualism, and when he gets started on that topic he sometimes exhausts the patience of his hearers. No photograph of him has ever been obtained, and the only engraving which I have seen of him—published, I think, in the "Annals of San Francisco"—gives a very incorrect idea of him. It represents him as a man with a dark complexion, and thick, bushy, black hair and beard; whereas, his hair is thin and brown, and his face is shaven clean. No feature or expression is correctly represented. I requested him to let me get a negative, from which I would have pictures taken and sold in San Francisco for his benefit, but he refused indignantly. The thought of the injustice that had been done him made him unhappy. He wanted no allusion made to the debt due by California to him. The tone in which he spoke satisfied me that further solicitation in the limited time at my disposal would be useless. The old mill has disappeared, the ground on which it stood has been washed over, and of all who were at Coloma when gold was discovered, MARSHALL is the only one who remains there."

GENERAL ITEMS.

The flag of the Republic of Nicaragua was displayed in San Francisco on the 4th of July for the first time, side by side with the flags of the United States and Mexico, from the rooms of Consul GOPOV, at the Russ House. The flag has a blue stripe above and below, a white centre, on which is represented a volcano surrounded by smaller mountains, the sunburst appearing over the tallest summit.

The Cooperative Foundry Association in Troy, are about to enlarge their works by erecting two stores on River-street, connecting in the rear with the foundry, one of which will be occupied by the Association as a wholesale stove store, and the other is to be rented. The stores are to be one hundred and twenty feet deep, by forty wide, and three stories high with basement.

A New-Hampshire paper says there are 267 islands in Lake Winnipiscogee, though the number is generally placed at 365, one for each day in the year. One of them contains more than 1,000 acres, two more than 500 acres, six more than 50 acres, twenty-three more than 10 acres, and two hundred and twenty-six less than 10 acres. The distance round the lake is 183¼ miles.

A raid was made on the 31st ult. on a gang of counterfeiters in Oxford County, Me., and Coos County, N. H., by an officer of the Treasury Department, assisted by United States Marshal CLARK. Three men were taken to Portland; several more are implicated. A considerable number of new fifty-cent counterfeit currency was captured.

The Selma *Times* learns from a gentleman who has recently traveled over the greater part of Middle Alabama, that the corn crop is magnificent. The entire country looks like a land of promise, and there is no doubt that the corn crop this year will be one of the finest ever raised in Alabama.

The raising of silk is spreading so rapidly in California, that where two or three years ago there were not half a dozen lots of silk worms, now there are upwards of 400, and next year there will probably be over 1,000.

A number of Americans in Rome have purchased a marble group, executed by EDMONIA LEWIS, a young colored artist, and will present it to the Young Men's Christian Association in Boston. She calls it "The Wooing of Hiawatha."

The driver of a hearse was shot at by a man concealed behind a fence in Memphis, Tenn., one day last week, as the funeral procession was on its way to the cemetery.

The Shakers in Lebanon have reconsidered their determination to exclude the "world's people," and will reopen their meeting-house.

The Cincinnati *Times* says that the corn crop in that vicinity will not be as heavy as was anticipated. There will, however, be a large crop.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th ave.

2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.

3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th ave.

4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.

5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th ave., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th ave., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

4th. No. 1, northside of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly of Dey and West sts.

5th. The northerly side of Dey-st., and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-st., basement floor, New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. MCGLYNN,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. S. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted) from the 2d day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edward B. Stonehill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Hedeman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, Somerset Block, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dated AUG. 3, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867, viz:

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTIES, NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,

CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS ON THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. TURNER BROTHERS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on blanks forwarded by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK,
PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting, September, 1866, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan & Sons, New-York Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment on the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.

JAS. T. DAY, President.

V. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION.) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this Trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common stock, shall be present at the meeting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred, in season, so that they can be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. All persons must await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees.

CALEB CALDWELL, Chairman.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1867.

THE COMPTROLLER, BY AUTHORity of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, will receive proposals from holders, for the purchase by the said Commissioners, of STOCKS and BONDS of the City or County of New-York. The proposals will state the amounts of bonds to be disposed of, and the price per ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The parties whose proposals are accepted, will be notified, and the purchase money for the Stock or Bonds will be paid upon the same being transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SKIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 84 Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1868; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of KEOKUK, No. 112 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 8.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cents. Bonds 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cents in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some reasonable income out of the very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 165 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WATSON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq. GEO. LEWIS, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt. CHURCH, TIEDEMAN & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and pending city mortgages, conversion bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BONDS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNties of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois bought. CHAS. SCHLEY, care HUNTON & DOTTER, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¾	110¾	Aug. 7.30	107⅝	107⅝
Coupon '81	110¾	110¾	June 7.30	107⅝	107⅝
1-20 Registered	106½	106½	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅝
1-20 Coupon	106½	106¾	Aug. Cert.	99⅞	99⅞
1-20 Coupon, '64	106½	106⅝	Sept. Cert.	99⅞	99⅞
1-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106⅝	Dec. Cert.	99⅞	99⅞
1-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106⅝	Dec. 10-40's	117⅞	118
1-20 " new	106½	106⅝	Aug. 10-40's	116¾	117¼
10-40 Reg.	99⅞	99⅞	Aug. 10-40's	116⅝	116¾
10-40 Coupon	100⅛	100⅜	Sept. 10-40's	116⅝	116¾
Gold	146½	146⅝	Bounty Loan	103⅝	103⅞

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, AUGUST 3, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 20 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 20 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 20 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends: also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,

President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT,
Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD A. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY S. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN J. HNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
JEREMIAH CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM RUSSELL,	JOHN MACKIE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Jersey City Insurance Co.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway,

JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL..... $200,000
SURPLUS..... 61,331

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL..... $200,000
SURPLUS..... 76,038

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1867.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of Government tax, income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

JOHN J. BEARING, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra dividend of five per cent. have this day been declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, Aug. 5.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 42 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 181 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 1 and 3 5d-avenue

Opposite Cooper Institute,

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 25th of August will dra

SHIPPING.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS..............SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
ETNA.........................WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA......................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN....................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 24.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ENGLAND, CUTTING.............SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.............SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON.............SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL.......................SATURDAY, Aug. 31
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINEHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 11.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.......................$90 00
Steerage...40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........................$75—$90 00
Steerage...32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE...........LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS......................................$120
SECOND-CLASS.......................................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................................$130
Second Cabin Passage.......................................100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................................$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................................$125
Second Cabin Passage...80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA...Aug. 7
TARIFA...Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$100 Gold.
Steerage.....................................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEKOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, Capt. J. W. SMITH, 3,000 tons burden, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from 6 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 7th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Aug. 17.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

BENEDICT'S RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TIME-TABLE FOR AUGUST.—Every train, station, steamboat and landing.
BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH, AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	3 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	8¾ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	3¾ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3	7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4	4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5	6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5	11½ A. M.		

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO THE West, via N. Y. Central Railroad and Troy Line of steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Only $20 50, first-class fare, and $15 second-class to Chicago, instead of $24 95 and $19 45, as charged by the combination monopolies. Also, proportionate reduction to all other Western points. Tickets for sale at Office No. 308 West-st.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves every morning at 8 A. M., without exception. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1:30 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:45 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3¼ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received in this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the rights, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
596 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tong.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
55 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
3 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS, 1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissel's Point, near Ferry-st.
The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 800 feet long, by 200 feet wide and 19 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.
The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
A 70,000 cubic yards of excavation, to be made into embankment.
B 30,000 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C 45,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D 5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E 12,500 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F 1,200 cubic yards brick.
G 70,500 square yards of brick paving.
H 23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I 250 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J 320 cubic yards curb stone set.
K 175 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L 9,650 square feet of coping stone, 10 inches thick.
M 20,000 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N 450 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.
The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.
THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869.
The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.
By order of the Board. GEO. K. BUDD, President.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:
1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.
Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.
2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.
3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 6,0 feet per day.
4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.
Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.
5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.
Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.
6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:
The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart: the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.
7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.
8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.
Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 6,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as left from the Belgian pavements, said chips to be furnished on board vessels at the most convenient docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering the chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 12, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Commissioners at their office until TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1867, for supplying the Department with COAL and WOOD of the following kinds and qualities:
750 tons Furnace Coal.
400 tons Nut Coal of the quality known as the Locust Mountain Coal and to be delivered well screened and free from impurities from yard.
250 tons Cannell Coal, known as the best Inchall Cannell Coal, and to be hand picked.
Both qualities of coal to weigh 2,000 lbs. to the ton.
100 cords best quality Virginia Pine Wood, sawed and split in sizes convenient for use.
The Coal and Wood to be subject to the inspection of a competent person to be appointed by the Board and to be delivered free of charge for cartage at the several Engine and Truck Houses, Bell Towers, &c., in such quantities and at such times within the next ensuing eight months as may be required.
Bidders will state the price per ton for Coal and the price per cord for Wood, and forward their proposals, properly indorsed. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

PARIS
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 26.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)
This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE,
LINGERIE, READY MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFF, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
RIBBONS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

DECIDED BARGAINS.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, $90 AND UPWARD.
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS, ROTONDES, &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 5,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL FRENCH PRINTS
in CASHMERE and other DESIGNS
received by last steamers.
Broadway and 10th-st.

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A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

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WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
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Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
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REWARDS.

$210 REWARD.—THIRTY DOLLARS ($30) will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the following named deserters from the United States Army, who enlisted in New-York City, viz.: James Brady, Sergeant, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry; said Brady was born in Longford, Ireland; 18 years of age; is 5 feet 5½ inches in height; has fair complexion, blue eyes and brown hair; deserted June 21, 1867, at Fort Randall, D. T. John Everson, private, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry; said Everson was born in New-Orleans, La.; is 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height; has fair complexion, blue eyes and auburn hair; deserted June 21, 1867, at Fort Randall, D. T. James Johnston, private, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry; said Johnston was born in Boston, Mass.; is 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height; has ruddy complexion, dark eyes and auburn hair; deserted June 21, 1867, at Fort Randall, D. T. Thomas Harrison, private, Company C, Engineers; said Harrison was born in Durham, England; is 33 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches in height; has dark complexion, gray eyes and dark hair; deserted July 2, 1867, at Willett's Point, N. Y. James Bidwell, private, Company H, First Artillery; said Bidwell was born in Rochester, N. Y.; is 31 years of age, 5 feet 4¾ inches in height; has light complexion, blue eyes and sandy hair; deserted from Fort Schuyler, N. Y., July 9, 1867; supposed to be in Laurens-st. or Spring-st. Raphael Brogen, private, Company A, Fifth Artillery; said Brogen was born in Bohemia, Germany; is 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height; has fair complexion, hazel eyes and brown hair; deserted from Fort Monroe, Va., July 4, 1867.
THEO. K. GIBBS, Brevet Major, U. S. A., Commanding Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 165 Canal-st., New-York City.

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PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
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supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
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Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
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GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
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A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
Six days, commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1867. Seventeen races, including mile heats, two mile heats, three miles, four miles, two hurdle races, two miles over eight hurdles, &c. All the best horses in the country in attendance. Races promptly at 11½ o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 25, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSION OF THE SECOND-AVENUE M. E. Church and Sunday-School on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, to Newark Bay Grove at 9¼ A. M. Tickets—For adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; to be had at the Peck-slip landing.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450. WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
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WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly instalments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand Piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 10 at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
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JENNYS & SONS' NEW SCALE PIANO-fortes, in every style; the best and cheapest in America; superior second-hand pianos for $125. No. 233 East 21st-st.

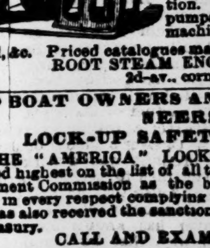
AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:
16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
130,000 Lined Sack Coats.
140,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
200,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat-Feathers.
160,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,773 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.
Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 26 lots of ground on Atlantic-av. and Pacific-av., Brooklyn, between Utica and Rochester avs., being 13 lots on each avenue: each lot is 25x100; beautiful grade, fine soil, and fit for immediate improvement; Atlantic-av. is planted with double rows of trees; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 5, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate, 616 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Company's stock. Par value of shares $20 each.

MACHINERY.



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LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

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Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Of the pretty and fascinating young Commedienne,
MISS LOTTA,
whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become
THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY,
and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as
THE MOST
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EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Buckstone's operatic drama,
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PAUL, (with songs,).....................................LOTTA
To conclude with the farce of
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In preparation a Drama, specially written for Miss LOTTA by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
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Their first appearance in New-York in three years.
First appearance in New-York in three years of
MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU.
On MONDAY, DURING THE WEEK, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the new and charming comedy in three acts, by the author of "Ours," "Society," &c., entitled
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"Where hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."
Hon. George d'Alroy....................Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles.............................Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Esther Eccles..............................Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Marquise de Saint Maur...................Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Eccles...Mr. W. Davidge
Capt. Hawtree...............................Mr. O. Marlowe
Sam Gerridge..................................Mr. E. Lamb
ACT I.—COURTSHIP.
ACT II.—MATRIMONY.
ACT III.—WIDOWHOOD.
Saturday, August 10, at 1½, FIRST FLORENCE and CASTE MATINEE.
Seats secured from 8 till 6, six days in advance.

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THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5,
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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First nights of the celebrated burlesque actor and vocalist Mr. STUART ROBSON, in his great burlesques of HAMLET and CAMILLE. The wonderful CARLO FAMILY, with Signior Constantine. Mlle. Evaline Lehman, Mlle. Devere, and the successful pantomime of BOREAS. A melange entertainment.
SIG. MONTE VERDE,
THE GREAT CONTORTIONIST.

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CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, and during the week will be produced a new operatic burlesque entitled THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN, with new scenery, properties, &c. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c.
MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

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NEW OPERA HOUSE,
No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.
Great success of the sweet tenor,
MR. E. PERCEVAL.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND OTTO BURBANK
EVERY NIGHT.
This is decidedly the best band in the country.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
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Original GEORGIA MINSTRELS, genuine ETHIOPIANS and great SLAVE TROUPE, EVERY NIGHT.

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3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.......................................Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 5, at 8.
1. March......................"Dueppel"...........................Piefke
2. Overture...................."Reiselust"...........................Lobe
3. Waltz........"Fantasiebilder" (new).......................Strauss
4. Conjuration and Benediction (Huguenots) Meyerbeer
5. Overture...................."William Tell"....................Rossini
6. Solo for Trombone....."The Tear"........................Stigelli
Mr. F. LETSCH.
7. Polka Mazurka.."Libelle" (new) / Polka.."'S giebt nur a Kaiserstadt" (new) } Strauss
8. Finale........................"Lovely"....................Mendelssohn
9. Carnival of Venice Burlesque.
10. Reverie for Orchestra..(new)......................Vieuxtemps
11. Waltz....................."Hydrophaten"......................Gung'l
12. Galop.........................."Beduinen"........................Lumbye
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 89 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 829 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

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Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S private Swimming School and Salt Water Baths, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River; entrance 1st-av. and 66th-st.
Basins for ladies and children exclusively.
Large swimming basins for gentlemen.
Apply for circulars. Baths only by subscription.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for all diseases of a private nature. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, 6 Amity-place.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

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ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT and Female Physician, No. 2.0 West 25th-st. All diseases of the womb and other irregularities successfully treated.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston-st. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Closing Argument for the Prosecution—Address of Judge Pierrepont.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepont addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, and said he had not yet had an opportunity to address the jury, but his time had now come. "Yea, all that a man hath will be given for his life." This is as true to-day as it was in the days of Job, and to secure life he will give up his liberty, resort to any measures, give up home and friends, desert father and brother and sister and mother, and he will commit perjury, and jump the life to come to save the life that now is. Just so far as counsel feel interested in a case, just so far will they become imbued with the feelings of their client.

Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the fact that while other counsel knew the jurors, he was a comparative stranger; but he did not feel altogether like a stranger, and if he met them in his own city or elsewhere he would meet them as friends. He had come into this case at no little personal sacrifice, for when the case commenced he had just taken his seat in the New-York Constitutional Convention, which was now in session. He explained how he came into the case upon the request of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State, and he averred that no other member of the Cabinet knew of his retainer until he came on here and entered into the case.

When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated he (Mr. Pierrepont) was sent here with a Committee of New-York citizens to attend his funeral, and when standing in the East Room, and his tears were falling freely, he would have considered himself derelict of duty if he had resented at that time any insult coming from an enemy of his country. He felt this was as solemn a scene as that at the funeral, and he would indulge now in no petty quarrels. In pursuing this argument he would not cast any vituperation or abuse upon the prisoner. He did not know John H. Surratt except that we were here to try him as one of the assassins of the President. In commenting on the evidence he would make no individual assertion—but his business was to convince the jury that the accused was guilty. If he did not so convince them he neither wanted or expected a verdict. He was here for the purpose of showing that Surratt was a member of a conspiracy that resulted in the death of Abraham Lincoln by the hand of John Wilkes Booth. He did not see why Mrs. Surratt's name should be brought in. The effort was not to try Mrs. Surratt, but the prisoner at the bar.

He objected to the condemnation of the Military Commission that tried the conspirators, and he said that in condemning they condemned the President of the United States, who ordered the Commission and who signed the death-warrant of the parties convicted. He had the original paper signed by Mr. JOHNSON, even after the age and sex of one of the condemned was mentioned to him. He (Pierrepont) condemned the assertion that the Government was all arrayed against this young man and denied it. It was monstrous to say that the Government was here to lap up the blood of innocents. Governments were instituted for the protection of the governed, and unless the law gave protection, how long would life or property be safe? We have been told that our Government has nothing of divinity which hedges it about. The Bible says all Governments are of God, and if there is no divinity about this Government its condemnation is sure. All Governments of the people are of God. When you come to the polls and elect your President—the voice of the people is the voice of God, and it is ordained of God, and is hedged about with as much divinity as ever surrounded the head of any King that reigned on England's throne. Rome was the greatest of Governments, but it tumbled to its ruin when it failed to recognize and obey God, and it will ever be so whenever a people cease to recognize a Government as of God. Let us see what the Bible says upon this subject. Mr. Pierrepont read from the Scripture, Old and New, to show in what estimation Governments were held. It is true, God is a God of mercy, but He says too, though he is a God of mercy he will by no means spare the guilty. The counsel on the other side have said much about having blood enough, and have said let us have peace. The question of blood or peace is not now on trial. Have you not had enough of crime and murder, and assassination? and a jury is asked to say we have had enough of it. The jury do not punish the man. It is their business to see if the accused is guilty of this violation of the law and leave punishment or clemency with the power where it properly belongs. Before proceeding to notice the testimony he (Mr. Pierrepont) must refer to the attack that had been made upon the District-Attorney. Has anything been seen improper in the conduct of the District-Attorney, and yet one of the counsel say if he had acted as Mr. Carrington has acted he would expect all women as they passed him to elevate their skirts lest they should be contaminated. He could not understand all this outburst at the time. But upon reference to the rebellion record he found that Mr. Carrington was an earnest loyal man, and that accounted for the abuse against him now. Much has been said against Judge Holt, and it has been asserted that the Supreme Court declared the Military Commission illegal. He denied that there ever had been such an opinion, and he doubted that there ever would be. But he would lay aside all this outside matter and pass to the solemn business of ascertaining the truth of the evidence. We will now come to some facts about which there is no dispute. He proposed to get first at the facts about which there was no debate; and here let one general observation be made—that all of truth is in perfect harmony with every other truth, and every falsehood interposed dislocates it and breathes falsity in every case. No man ever violated a law of God, even in this world, that he did not get punished for it. It is so in the simplest transaction of life as it is in the greater. Now let us come to one fixed truth in this case. Here it is: John Harrison entered his name on April 18, 1865, in the register of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. The man is the prisoner at the bar; there is no dispute about that. After that he passed through the hotel. He paid the bill, and he fled somewhere. He fled to the house of a man named Porterfield, and then two carriages came up, and two men both dressed alike got into carriages and were driven in different directions. Well, then, he was fleeing either because he was in the conspiracy or because he was not. He went to a priest—the priest Boucher—who has not done his Church any credit, for the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli gave up this prisoner on account of the hideousness of his crime, and Boucher will hear from the Pope before another year. Here the prisoner remained concealed. Why concealed? Was it because he was innocent, not because he was guilty? Which it was the jury must determine. What was going on here at that time? The mother and other conspirators were on trial, and it was published daily to the world. There Surratt was concealed, and did he not know what was going on? Boucher will hear from his Pope and Bishops before one year, because the Catholic Church would never tolerate such a crime as this. Well, Surratt was ensconced until September, and then taken on board a steamer and introduced as McCarthy, and the steamer starts upon the sea for the Old World. He is not upon the steamer thirty minutes before he fears an American detective is on board, and he tells McMillan that he has done such things as would make him (McMillan) stare. He could not keep his secret to himself, and he went behind the wheelhouse and talked to McMillan. He unburdened his mind for relief. When he got on the lone ocean he could not help telling the secret, and he told it. Arrived at Ireland, he hesitated whether he should land in Ireland or in England, and after concluding first to land in England, he changed his mind and landed in Ireland. Before landing, he takes tumbler after tumbler of raw brandy, until he is drunk. But in Ireland his conscience pursues him, and we next find him wandering in Liverpool, and he flees again to Rome, away from his country and his kinsmen, and enlists and changes his name to Watson. He supposes himself safe. Safe! God don't allow such things to be safe. It must have been an awful hour when he saw St. Marie's face. God don't let such things be safe. He then goes to St. Marie and tells him about his escape, and his disguise, and how he escaped, and then he heard a voice from the Vatican that the Pope's dominion had place for him. He then makes a leap for his life, and flees to Egypt, that ancient land where Joseph was a slave, where are the grandest monuments, and there even the colossal Sphinx looking through its stony eyes that that darkened land can have no place for such treason and crime, and then he could flee no further, and he is caught and brought over the long sea, and up the broad river to this city of his crime, and he is here to be tried. No! this Mr. Merrick says, was the flight of an innocent man. Does it look to the jury like the flight of an innocent man? It is a mystery that an innocent man should thus flee, and the mystery must be inquired into. But let us go back a little in time. On the 14th of April Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and the crime sent a thrill through the civilized world. Mr. Lincoln was killed for no crime and for no cruelty. A few weeks before his death he spoke the memorable words of his last inaugural address. Mr. Pierrepont read the address referred to. This, gentlemen, is a trial of one of the conspirators who killed Mr. Lincoln, and it is the first trial in a Court of civil jurisdiction. At the conspiracy trial it was said that, as the President was killed in his camp, the case was one for military trial, and it was urged that there were too many Secessionists here to give a proper trial. But he always held that these matters could be intrusted to a jury of twelve honest men, because he (Pierrepont) believes that he is here. He is not here because he affiliates with the Republican Party, for he has always been opposed to that party. But if a jury could not find an honest verdict, and it was so demonstrated, then he would bid farewell to freedom. If justice can't be done in civil courts, then let all good citizens say, Let the sword write the record. This is no ordinary trial, and all the country is looking on, and every lover of our Government will fall on his knees and pray that no such calamity should befall the country as that a jury should not find a man guilty when the law and the evidence say he is guilty. It is claimed that this people is disloyal, and politicians are for their own purposes agitating the removal of the capital, and nothing would please them better than to be able to say, when Congress meets in November, that Washington is disloyal and will not convict one who is proven to have been an assassin of the President. They will say, let us move the capital where our public officers will be protected. Surratt is either guilty or not guilty. If he is not guilty, then a great wrong has been done him by the Pope, who surrendered him to the Grand Jury, who indicted him. He would ask a verdict only upon the evidence, and upon nothing else. In referring to the evidence, he would not give his own conclusions, but would read this evidence. We have recently made a purchase in Russia America, and suppose two men go out there on an exploring expedition and find a baby in the forest wrapped in a blanket. The conclusion would be that it was placed there by some one, and in telling the story of it afterward, it would not be necessary to prove that the baby had a father and mother, and that it was put there by some one. Rev. Stapleton Cameron might come and swear he saw babies grow there, like toadstools under a tree; or Bissell might swear he saw spiders weaving a blanket and wrapping the baby, but the jury would not believe him. It would be a fact not demanding demonstration, that the baby was placed there by some one. Mr. Pierrepont here illustrated the effect of circumstantial evidence by illustrating a hypothetical case. After some general remarks, Mr. Pierrepont said it was a truth that a man could not be in two places at the same time, and that need not be proved. It is known, too, that when a man is on trial for his life he has every motive to swear falsely and to make misrepresentations. On criminal trials there is no effort more frequently put forth than to prove an *alibi*, and there is nothing upon which so many mistakes may be made as upon proof of this nature, for honest witnesses think truly that they see the person charged at a time and place stated. Cases were cited to show the many mistakes in the proof, and the case of Webster, for the murder of Parkman, was referred to. It is the easiest thing in the world to prove you see an individual, but the day cannot always be positively fixed. The gentlemen on the other side pretend that they can see no difference between the murder of the President and that of an ordinary man. That is not the view of statesmen. It is not the view of the Bible nor of the law. It is a greater crime to murder a President because of the consequences it tends to. All governments are of God or of the devil, and this Government is of God. What did the civilized world think of this murder? It takes a large volume to contain the letters of condolence. It was a crime that induced all nations, even the Turk, to write in condemnation of it. Even the rebels thought it was a greater crime to kill the President than a vagabond, as has been claimed by the defence. Not so thought any right thinking man; not so did the gentlemen of the jury think, and not so could any one think. At this point, 2:15, the Court took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling Mr. Pierrepont resumed and said he would pass from all general considerations to the evidence. He believed the jury wanted to know the truth in the case, and he believed they were far above all but the proper understanding of this case, and that their only desire was to give a true verdict. There are a class of persons put upon the stand who are known as experts, and it is now a recognized principle that no man can so successfully disguise his handwriting for any length of time, and yet no man can trace into his name alike. It is a well ascertained fact that such is the case. A man's walk or talk cannot be successfully disguised, and it is a truth of general things. Each man is an expert in his own business, and in all trades and callings men are experts in particular things, and they are called on to give their opinion. It is just as true that there are experts in moral relations. A lawyer should be an expert in detecting the spurious witness from the witness who is just and true. And now let us apply these principles to the facts in the case. Men do not commit crimes without an object, and we must look to see a motive where we find a thing done contrary to the course of human events. In March, 1863, Mrs. Surratt kept a tavern in Surrattsville. The husband died in 1862, and the family had but little means. In 1864 the mother moved to Washington and opened a boarding-house. The oldest son was a rebel soldier in Texas. The younger son was a man grown, in no employment, and he came to Washington with his mother. Now let us see what were the sentiments of that family in 1864, and the sentiments that resulted in Mr. Lincoln's death. [Tippett's testimony was read.] In March, 1863, Harold was with John Surratt at Surrattsville, and in 1864 John Surratt, Mudd, Harold and Booth were together at the National Hotel. This was Surratt's first introduction to Booth, and he (Mr. Pierrepont) would trace this conspiracy from its beginning to its termination. [Weichman's testimony was read in relation to the introduction to Mudd and Booth, in 1864.] Resuming, Mr. Pierrepont said this was the first time Surratt ever saw Booth to know him. All that about the farm to be purchased was nonsense, for the purchase of the farm needed no explanation. This interview was in December, 1864, and this brings us to a more important matter, which is the testimony of Mr. Doun, the Cashier of Adams Express, who testifies to Surratt's employment by Adams Express Company, his request for a leave of absence and his refusal of the leave. [Doun's testimony was read.] In this connection, said Mr. Pierrepont, we have a little piece of paper in Surratt's handwriting. It is a card written by Surratt to Booth, in which he says: "I tried to get leave, but did not succeed." So he took the leave. This, gentlemen, (to Mr. Merrick,) is no magic chain—it is a fact! Now, in this connection, we come to Mr. Martin's testimony, who was on his way to get cotton out from the Confederacy, and who testified that he employed at Port Tobacco a man named Atzerodt to ferry him across the Potomac. There Mr. Martin saw Surratt. This was in January, 1864, and Martin says Surratt told him he was in Adams Express Company, and had leave of absence; all of which the jury know to be false, and the story was told for purposes of concealment. It is well known that Surratt had no leave of absence. Martin also testifies to a preparation of relays of horses for a large party. What was all that preparation for, and why did Surratt return to Washington at night? We now come down again to an order of dates, and there is much to give in dates. I hold here a register of the Maltby House, Baltimore, on January 21, 1864. You find Surratt's and Weichman's names registered there. This is three or four days after Surratt was at Port Tobacco. What does all this mean? Nothing strange that Weichman and Surratt should have been in Baltimore; but one truth is in harmony with the other, and what truth follows next? Let us again look at the evidence. [Weichman's testimony of the visit to Baltimore read, in which it appears that Surratt had $300 in his possession, and he went to some one on private business, and he did not want Weichman along.] Now who, asked Mr. Pierrepont, was that somebody? Let us read the testimony of Mrs. Bronson, who says that at that time Payne was boarding with her in Baltimore, and the visit of Surratt is explained. There is another link in that chain. Afterwards Payne comes to Mrs. Surratt's house in Washington. This is the same Payne who assaulted Mr. Seward, and who was captured in Mrs. Surratt's house. [Weichman's testimony was again referred to to show Surratt's intimacy with Atzerodt; that he was introduced there by Surratt after the visit to Port Tobacco. Testimony in regard to Surratt's visit to New-York in February, to see Booth was also read. Also the testimony as to Payne's visits to the Surratt house.] The first time that Payne ever comes to this house, said Mr. Pierrepont, he is shown to a private room and given supper by an order from Mrs. Surratt. This occurs after Surratt's visit to Baltimore, and after Payne had left Mrs. Bronson's in Baltimore. [Weichman's testimony again referred to, as to Payne's second visit, when he represented himself as a Baptist preacher. In this connection Weichmann's testimony of Surratt and Payne practicing with bowie-knives, was recited, as well as the visit to the theatre on the night Booth played "Pescara, or the Apostate."] In commenting upon this testimony Mr. Pierrepont said that was less than a month before Booth enacted another drama in which he played assassin, traitor and murderer as well as apostate. [Miss Honora Fitzpatrick's testimony relative to the visit of the conspirators at Mrs. Surratt's, and relative to the visit at the theatre, where Booth and Surratt had a private talk, was referred to; also the evidence in relation to Mrs. Surratt's visit to the Herndon House.] In this, Mr. Pierrepont said, it will be seen Miss Fitzpatrick corroborates Weichman, and it will be shown that the Herndon House was where John Surratt secured a room for Weichman. About this time, March 23, 1865, Booth telegraphs to Weichman as follows; "Tell John to telegraph number and street at once." Why did not Booth telegraph to John at once? Because he wanted to be as secret as possible, and he wanted to send the information through a third party. [Testimony on this point referred to.] Weichman showed the telegram to John, and when he asks about it John tells Weichman not to be so d—d inquisitive. The number and street referred to the Herndon House, and Surratt afterward goes there and secures the room that had been previously engaged, and the name of the party for whom the room was engaged was not mentioned. Now the mystery is unraveled. Mrs. Surratt goes to the Herndon House and engages the room, and John goes there and secures it, and that is the room to which Payne is to be brought, and to which Booth is to communicate.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., said it was the rule of the Court not to allow counsel to be interrupted, but he asked, if facts were misstated, whether an opportunity would be afforded for correcting the misstatement.

Judge Fisher replied affirmatively.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not intend to give an opportunity. We now come to the testimony of Brooke Stabler, the livery-stable keeper. [Stabler's testimony was read.] In this testimony it appears that Surratt wrote to Stabler saying he had women on the brain. Was that so? asked Mr. Pierrepont; had he women on the brain? and if he had, was old Brooke Stabler the depository for a secret of love? or was this only said for a blind? Where did Surratt get money to carry on all these schemes and to buy horses? He was without means, and his mother was a poor woman, as the jury has been told. Where, then, did he get his money to buy horses, and to keep them at livery? He did not get it from Adams Express, for he left them without permission. [Stabler's testimony again referred to.] In this it appears Surratt got a letter from Atzerodt, but would not show Stabler the contents. [The testimony of James Pumphreys, relative to Booth's having a horse, and Surratt becoming security for Booth, and the testimony of Fletcher, who had charge of Nailer's stable, was read.] Here it appears Atzerodt could not keep his secret, for he says to Fletcher that "if this thing happens to-night you will hear of a present." Fletcher suggests he would not like to ride the horse that night, and Atzerodt replied that he is good on a retreat. Harold, that same night, got a horse at Nailor's. Lieut. Taffey, in his testimony, shows what became of Atzerodt's horse, for he found him at Lincoln Barracks on the morning of April 15. Another witness is Samuel Rainey, also a livery stable-keeper, and he testifies to Surratt and Booth's getting horses in common from his stable. [Rainey's testimony read.] Wm. E. Cleaver, who was a partner of Rainey's, corroborated the latter's. [Cleaver's testimony read.] Booth brought his horse to Cleaver's stable on Jan. 1, 1865. The horse then brought was a dark bay, blind of one eye. He also testified to seeing Surratt and Booth there together, and also that at one time Booth and Sam. Arnold came there together. The defence say, because Cleaver has shown himself a man of passion in a certain way, that he cannot tell the truth. He (Mr. Pierrepont) appealed to the jury, as sensible men, to say whether such a fact need necessarily prevent a man's truth. A man might be passionate, in one way or the other, and yet be strictly truthful. Cleaver has gone into minute particulars, and in none has he been contradicted; but on the contrary he has been corroborated. On one occasion it was raining badly, and Cleaver says Surratt came and hired a horse and said he was going to be to a dance; but he afterward said he was going to help some men across, and he then said in Cleaver's presence that he and Booth had bloody work to do, and that they purposed to kill the President, and Surratt then said, flourishing his pistol, that if Booth did not kill the President he (Surratt) would do it himself. He (Mr. Pierrepont) would have occasion to refer to Cleaver again, and show how this testimony was got out of Cleaver. The defence might heap as much abuse as they wanted to upon Mr. Ashley; but Cleaver was not to blame in this matter. He was an Englishman, and an enemy of this Government, and he did not wish to say a word; but in the confidence of the cell he told it to a fellow-prisoner. In some way or other a member of Congress got hold of it and informed Mr. Carrington, and Cleaver's testimony was forced out of him by power, and he did not wish to give it willingly. But now we come to an extraordinary witness in this case. John M. Lloyd, who testified in the most unwilling manner. Mr. Bradley had said he believed Lloyd was in the conspiracy, and he had said he was a drunkard. There is no doubt but that he did drink, but he was not drunk when he was on the stand, nor was he drunk when the detectives went by the morning after the murder. He kept the tavern for Mrs. Surratt, and was a most unwilling witness, and Mr. Bradley was no doubt correct when he said Floyd was one of the conspirators. He was just the man to engage in such a conspiracy, and just the man to assist at the assassination. He was no doubt in the conspiracy, but that, Mr. Pierrepont contended, did not make him the less truthful, nor did it give less importance to his testimony, for it was given too unwillingly, as the jury will remember. [John M. Lloyd's testimony was here read.] In commenting upon Lloyd's testimony, Mr. Pierrepont reiterated the remarks that he believed Mr. Bradley stated truly when he said Lloyd knew all about the conspiracy. When Surratt put the arms in his keeping, he knew that there was mischief. He knew enough to make him liable, and to make him guilty. This witness says he met Mrs. Surratt on the Tuesday before the assassination, and he says she told him that the shooting-irons were wanted that night. How did Mrs. Surratt know that her son had secreted the shooting-irons in that secret room, behind the joists of the house? Why did Lloyd speak of burying the shooting-irons? He spoke of it as one would speak of burying a murdered corpse. Again, Mrs. Surratt visited Lloyd at Surrattsville, on April 14, the day of the assassination, and she handed him a package which has been traced and proven to be a field glass. Mrs. Surratt also tells Lloyd to have the guns ready and two bottles of whisky, and give them to whoever should call for them that night. What will you do with this testimony, gentlemen of the jury? Will you discard it? If so, you will no doubt tell your fellow-citizens why, when you come out. What was expected to be done that night that the guns and whiskey would be needed? The assassination occurred at 10 o'clock and at 12 Harold was at Lloyd; and the jury will remember how reluctant Lloyd's was to tell that Booth was with Harold. Harold was impatient, and demanded in haste the whiskey and the guns, and Lloyd strove all the time to keep Booth separate from Harold. The jury will remember the struggle to get from this witness who Harold's companion was. For correction and for that reason he read the testimony carefully. [The reading of Welchman's testimony was then resumed to show Mrs. Surratt's second visit to the Herndon House, where she said she was going to see Payne; also the anger of Mrs. Surratt when she ascertained that Atzerodt had informed him that it was Payne who was at the Herndon House; also to the refusal of Atzerodt and Payne to loan Mrs. Surratt the horses, and with reference to John Surratt's conversation on April 3, 1865, when he said he had been to Richmond; the exchange of gold at that time, &c.] He was always well supplied with money, said Mr. Pierrepont, and yet he was a poor young man, who was not in employment and whose mother had no means. It will be remembered, too, how he persisted in not answering the question as to when he first heard of the assassination, until the Court compelled him to answer, and then he drawled out that he heard it that night. He does not remember who told him, but he thought it was the man who had the broken leg who said the President was assassinated.

At this point, 3:30 o'clock P. M., the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. Pierrepont will make a very long and exhaustive argument, and will probably occupy two or three days yet.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING MATERIAL.

Reduction of Prices—The Demand for Labor—The Construction and Contemplated Construction of Buildings—Downfall in Rents.

At the present time, when the prices of nearly all kinds of material and labor are pointing downward, a few facts relating to the causes which have produced the change, together with the results that have followed, will be of interest. A close observer, in his travels through this City, cannot have failed to notice the numerous architectural improvements in progress. It was only a few months since that contractors were complaining of the hesitation exhibited on the part of capitalists and others, to give orders for the erection of buildings, while, on the other hand, the men who contemplated thus investing their money expressed dissatisfaction at the prevailing high prices of materials, and resolved to await the counteraction which has now fairly set in. The prospect, at present, is decidedly encouraging for those of limited means, who desire to secure homes for themselves and families. Instead of indulging in gloomy forebodings excited by the reports of the distressed condition of affairs consequent upon seeming national political difficulties, and on the short and poor crops of cotton and cereals, the public looks forward with feelings of hopeful assurance to the more cheerful days which numerous events clearly indicate are rapidly approaching. None, perhaps, can better appreciate these evidences of returning prosperity than the working people, who for many heavy months have toiled and struggled in their various pursuits to maintain a livelihood, not daring to think of accumulating even a small sum for future use.

THE DOWNFALL IN PRICES.

It is needless to refer to the war as the cause of the increase of the prices of all articles used either as necessaries or luxuries. It has been a wonder of long standing that, the war having ceased, war prices should be maintained, and, although it could not be expected that the effect would be felt immediately after the cessation of hostilities, yet, it was very reasonable to believe that an approach to moderate prices would not be delayed beyond a year. Thus persons who, if the times had been good, would have given orders for the building of houses, deferred carrying out their intention till a more propitious season; and now the prices are by no means settled. The tendency is downward, and men reserve their funds accordingly, as by so doing they will be likely to save a round sum in future investments. This does not apply, however, to all of our capitalists. A sufficient number have given orders for building to make the business lively and profitable. Of course, during the period when there was little demand for houses, building material accumulated in the market. The prices, however, remained at a high figure. Just so long as the owners thought the public would eventually become accustomed to the ruling rates, and accede to them, no inclination was shown on their part to reduce the tariff. At last the time came, and not many weeks since, when the holders discovered their mistake. People persistently refused to pay the prices demanded, preferring either to rent houses in the City, or remove to the country where the cost of living was still less. The overstocked market was becoming more and more crowded, and the only alternative left to the holders of material was to dispose of the same at something like a reasonable rate. To this cause may be attributed, in part, the present impetus given to the erecting of new buildings and improving old ones.

BRICKS AND STONE.

As bricks enter largely in the construction of buildings in the City, the market is usually well supplied. The frequent rains, however, of the past few weeks, have rather checked the manufacture, hence, the market cannot be said to be overstocked with this particular material. For this reason the prices are not so low as they would be had the regular supply been received. The price of the higher grades during the war was from $18 to $20 per thousand. It is said that it was the practice of some of the workmen at that time to steal bricks and exchange them for liquor, receiving one drink for a single brick. The price is now $10 per thousand. This is a marked decrease from that of three weeks ago. A good idea of the decline in price will be gained by knowing that, in 1865, proposals for constructing public buildings contained rates, in some instances, twenty per cent. higher than those sent in a short time ago by the same parties to do the same or similar work.

As yet there has been little decrease in the prices of stone. The quarries are doing a good business, and the owners are not at a loss to find a ready market for all the material they turn out. Houses built of stone, or having stone fronts, are the only kind which meet with favor from the moneyed portion of our community. Brick houses are getting too common for first-class fashionable circles, and are left to be occupied by the more humble of the people. The sources from which the different kinds of stone are obtained are not limited by State boundaries. Although New-York contributes largely to the general stock, the quarries of the Eastern and Western States are liberally patronized. The blue stone is used extensively as trimmings for public buildings. The Ohio stone, which has a soft yellowish hue, is employed with fine effect in the front portions of private residences. Connecticut stone, of various kinds, is also used to a very large extent.

LUMBER.

The liberal supply of lumber received from the South, in addition to the regular quantity coming from the Eastern States, has wrought a wonderful change in price. It will not be difficult to recall the fabulous sums paid for lumber during the war. The Government, through the Quartermaster's Department, was a heavy purchaser, and remained so till the last, notwithstanding the number of saw-mills put up and run at its own expense in various sections of the South. Yellow pine, which was then sparingly used by individuals, is now as common as the inferior grades of lumber. The price is on a level with that demanded for white pine—say from $32 to $38 per thousand feet. Formerly it was held at twice these rates. As a result of the comparatively low prices, yellow pine is now extensively used where, ten years ago, only white pine was employed.

LIME, CEMENT, ETC.

The auxiliaries of the principal materials used in building, consisting of lime, cement, iron, glass, &c., are also reduced down in price. In fact, it may be safely asserted that in building a house at the present time, rather than a year ago, the owner saves from fifteen to twenty per cent. on the cost of material, and the public, too, seem to be aware of this fact. The orders received by architects and builders have been enormous for some weeks and are constantly increasing. One architect has on his hands designs for no less than fifteen private residences, beside one church and three institutions.

THE LOCALITY OF PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

As a general thing the orders received are for first-class buildings. A number of palatial residences are going up in the vicinity of Murray Hill and the extreme upper portions of the City. Attention is being given by the owners of vacant lots in the neighborhood of Central Park to the erection of fine dwellings in that section. According to the official statements 724 plans and specifications for new buildings have been submitted since the first month of the current year. Each plan has designs for two buildings, making in all about 1,400. The demand for tenement-houses continuing unabated, that class of buildings is being put up in those parts of the City where they will be most available for the poorer classes. In many cases, in order to evade the laws relating to fire-proof partition walls, fire-proof staircases and other protection against conflagration, the tenement-houses are erected so as to accommodate less than four families. The ground floor, for instance, is used as a store, and three families occupy the three stories above. Improvements are going on everywhere. This is the case not only on the principal streets, but in the side streets where one would least suspect such enterprise. Should the building of the railway projected by the Metropolitan Transit Company ever be commenced, with a view to completion, a striking change will be effected in the appearance of the dwellings which line the streets through which it is proposed to lay the track.

THE DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Employers state that no difficulty is experienced in engaging all the workmen and laborers required at a fair remuneration. If anything, the supply is in excess of the demand. The prices of the necessaries of life having fallen somewhat, the workmen are able to meet their debts, and evince no disposition to resort to "strikes." The system of coöperative unions, which has been agitated for some time among the laboring classes, is received with general favor, and measures have been taken by the more prominent men in several branches of trade to give it a practical test. A plan recently suggested is to have each branch organize a league, from which delegates are to be selected to represent the leagues at a general convention. This latter body is to be composed in part of a Committee of Management and a Directory, to whom will be referred for consideration all questions relating to wages and "strikes." The questions thus acted upon are to be submitted to the main body for final disposition. It is also proposed to establish a general fund for the relief of unemployed or disabled members. A number of professional gentlemen in the community have volunteered their services to give lectures on health, industry, science and kindred topics, so that there will be no lack of opportunities for intellectual advancement.

BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

It is estimated that there are about one thousand buildings in course of construction in this City at the present time. Of public buildings the number is comparatively few. Work on the New Court-house in the City Hall Park is slowly progressing. Already the sum of $2,500,000 has been expended on this structure, and it is estimated that another million will be required to finish the job. The corner-stone was laid about six years since. The number of men employed on the work to-day is not over seventy-five, while a year ago the workmen numbered five hundred. The architecture is of the Corinthian order. It is three stories in height. On the first floor there are eighteen rooms, including eight ante-rooms. The second floor is divided into twenty rooms, including eight small rooms. The third floor has the same number of rooms as the second. The first and second floors each contain 7,225 superficial feet of hallway. The third floor has 4,026 feet of hallway. The materials used in the construction of the building are marble, iron and brick. The principal front is on Chambers-street, and presents a *façade* 170 feet long by 80 feet high, with projecting wings, each 40 feet wide. The entrance proper is on the west front. The portico will be reached by a flight of twenty-nine granite steps, supported by two columns, 40 feet in height and elegantly carved. The *façade* will be surmounted by a dome, rising 50 feet above the apex of the middle pediment, and 210 feet above the ground. The building is fire-proof throughout. The stair and window casings are of iron, and the walls separating each apartment are of brick, one foot in thickness. The roof is of corrugated iron. The high fence that at present surrounds the building prevents one from getting a good clear view of it from the outside, but at some future day we shall doubtless have our sight gratified at seeing the New Court-house finished and the hideous fence removed.

THE PARK BANK BUILDING.

This building will be located on Broadway, between Ann and Fulton streets. For several weeks past workmen have been engaged in excavating the earth and laying the foundation walls. When finished, the building will be one of the most costly and magnificent in the City. The exterior will be ornamented with statuary representing Justice, Abundance, Genius of Finance, Commerce, Bank-Trade and Industry. The last two pieces will be each nine feet six inches in height. All of the statuary will be of the finest white marble. A full description of the building has already appeared in the TIMES.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

As previously stated, the majority of the private buildings being erected are of first-class style. Many of them are truly elegant, both inside and out. The cost of these buildings is apparently the last thing taken into consideration by the owners. Houses costing from $100,000 to $200,000 are rapidly making their appearance.

A NEW HOTEL.

A new hotel, with a front on Broadway of ninety feet and on Forty-second-street of forty-four feet six inches will soon be commenced. It will be seventy feet in height, and will consist of five stories. The first floor will be used for stores, and all the floors will be supported by iron columns. In the rear will be a one-story extension.

A PROTECTORY.

The Roman Catholics contemplate building a Protectory for destitute children on a site about three miles from Harlem Bridge. It will be of three stories, and composed of stone and brick. Its cost is set down at $150,000.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will have built this Fall a magnificent structure at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. It will cost $175,000, exclusive of the sum paid for the ground.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This building, situated on the Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets, will be, when completed, 224 feet wide, 100 feet deep, and 60 feet in height. The roof will be of slate and tin. The building will have three stories, a basement and sub-cellar. The beams will be of large dimensions, and the foundation walls will be constructed of the best quality of blue-stone. The stairways are to be made fire-proof, and the landings and platforms will be supported by nine-inch rolled iron Cooper beams. Laborers are now engaged in excavating the cellar. The corner-stone was laid a few days ago.

ANOTHER SCHOOLHOUSE.

A new schoolhouse is being built on Fifty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue. It will be 96 feet front, 100 feet in depth, and 65 feet in height, with four stories. The first story will be constructed of brown-stone; the rest of brick. Each of the wings of the building will be provided with stone stairways, and there will be two rows of oak or yellow pine girders, supported by iron posts on each floor, excepting the fourth. The cost of the structure will be $95,000.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

In addition to those above enumerated, other buildings, intended to be used for manufactories, warehouses and like purposes, are being constructed in different sections of the City. Particularly is this the case on streets near the water's edge. New stores are springing up in every direction. Most of the buildings surrounding Union-square, and formerly occupied as residences, are now converted into shops and stores. The lower portion of Fifth-avenue was invaded long ago by tradesmen, and the families remaining in that quarter are looking forward to an early removal to the upper parts of the City.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED TO BE ERECTED.

Prominent among the buildings designed to be erected is the public market in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. A general description of this structure, taken from the drawings and specifications, has already appeared in the TIMES. A few additional particulars, however, may be of interest. The roof will be composed of three sections, each one having a row of ventilators on each side. The windows will be of ground glass. The ground floor will be paved with stone, and laid out in avenues, numbered from one to nine. The stalls are to be fitted up with hardwood and marble. In the rear will be located the wholesale department. In case of need, a gallery will be built extending the entire round of the interior, for the accommodation of the sellers of light products. On the outside, sheds for the use of country dealers will be erected. The cost of the building is estimated at about $72,000. The architect is Mr. STEPHEN D. HATCH.

RENTS.

Rents, like other things, have also sustained a downfall. Landlords, who on the 1st of May last were indifferent whether they let their houses or not, counting, of course, on a large demand, would now be very glad to let them at rates much less than those asked for in the early part of the year. The effect of enormous rents in the City has been to drive the people into the suburban towns; and having once settled there for the season, they have concluded it would be an advantage to their health and pockets to remain the year round. Although a brisk trade is anticipated by the merchants during the coming Fall, yet a very large number of stores and lofts on the best part of Broadway and some of the principal down-town streets are unoccupied. It is believed this would not be the case if the owners had accepted the reasonable prices offered for rent some months ago. It is probable that on the 1st of May next rents in this City will be at least 25 per cent. lower than they now are.

Already quite as heavy a reduction as this has been made in the letting of parts of houses. Along the avenues and in Brooklyn, floors and parts of houses can scarcely be let at all.

LOSS OF A STEAM YACHT.

Sinking of the Steamer Alice Riggs off Cape Hatteras—The Crew Saved.

The steamer *Virgo*, Capt. BULKLEY, from Savannah, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, brought the officers and crew of the steam yacht *Alice Riggs*, which vessel sprung a leak and was abandoned off Cape Hatteras on Friday last. From Mr. W. E. WHITTER, chief-engineer of the *Alice Riggs*, we learn that the vessel left this port at 4:30 P. M. on Monday last for Saracos, Cuba, in ballast. Fine weather prevailed until the 1st inst., when the vessel had reached latitude 34 33, longitude 74 55, being about forty miles south of Cape Hatteras. The wind then commenced to blow strongly from the East, and about 8 o'clock in the morning it was found that the vessel had sprunk a leak. The steamer made water fast, and Capt. BARKER decided to put about and run for Hatteras Inlet. About 2 P. M. they reached the inlet, but found so heavy a sea running that no pilot could venture off to board them. Under these circumstances, Capt. BARKER thought it best to run for the Cove, but here the wind was blowing so strongly from the eastward that it was impossible to enter, and they again stood out to sea. The gale continued to increase until it grew into a hurricane, and the vessel labored and strained so much that the leakage was greatly increased. All night the officers and crew worked at the pumps, but the water gained so much that it soon reached the fires. By renewed exertions in pumping and bailing the water was kept down, but finally the fires were extinguished and the pumps gave out. About 8 A. M., on Friday morning, when hope had almost deserted them, a large steamer hove in sight, which proved to be the *Virgo*, from Savannah. Observing the signals of distress, the *Virgo* ran down to the *Alice Riggs* and took her in tow. It was soon found, however, that all efforts to save her would prove useless, and her officers and crew (who were completely exhausted by their protracted labors,) being taken off, she was abandoned.

The *Alice Riggs* was an iron propeller of ninety tons register. She was built in England in 1851, and was intended as a yacht for the Governor of Bermuda. She was soon afterward sold as a blockade-runner, but was captured, and finally purchased by Mr. PETER LORILLARD, of this City, who owned her at the time the disaster occurred. She is said to have been uninsured, and to be worth about $16,000. All the baggage of the officers and crew, with a considerable sum in specie, was saved.

Her officers were Capt. BARKER, Mr. WARREN, mate; W. E. WHITTER, chief-engineer, and Mr. HOLLAND, second engineer, making, with her crew, 11 in all.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, July 28	30.031	29.972	29.922	29.975
Monday, July 29	29.884	29.900	29.973	29.919
Tuesday, July 30	30.111	30.141	30.200	30.151
Wednesday, July 31	30.260	30.263	30.262	30.262
Thursday, Aug. 1	30.200	30.123	30.032	30.118
Friday, Aug. 2	29.913	29.741	29.893	29.849
Saturday, Aug. 3	30.012	30.043	30.140	30.065
Week mean				30.048
Maximum at 2 P. M. of July 31				30.263
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Aug. 2				29.741
Difference, or Range				0.522

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, July 28	70.00	84.05	77.06	77.36
Monday, July 29	76.03	75.00	72.07	77.66
Tuesday, July 30	66.05	72.08	61.07	68.80
Wednesday, July 31	64.08	69.03	65.00	66.36
Thursday, Aug. 1	63.02	74.02	68.02	68.53
Friday, Aug. 2	73.00	74.09	73.01	73.66
Saturday, Aug. 3	69.02	70.00	66.06	68.66
Week mean				71.57
Maximum at 4 P. M. of July 28				86.03
Minimum at 3 A. M. of Aug. 1				59.05
Difference, or Range				26.08

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. (Miles.)	Mean distance per hour (Miles.)
July 28	South.	S. W.	S. W.	99.10	4.129
July 29	S. W.	S. W.	S. W. by W.	240.20	10.091
July 30	North.	North.	North.	177.80	7.408
July 31	East.	East.	S. E.	125.80	5.242
Aug. 1	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	171.75	7.139
Aug. 2	S. E.	N. E. by N.	S. W.	201.05	8.377
Aug. 3	West.	West.	S. W.	128.60	5.358
Total distance				1148.3[illegible]	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, July 28	*10.	4.	10.	8.
Monday, July 29	9.	9.	4.	7.33
Tuesday, July 30	1.	3.	0.	1.33
Wednes'y, July 31	4.	9.	0.	4.33
Thursday, Aug. 1	4.	9.	10.	7.66
Friday, Aug. 2	10.	10.	10.	10.
Saturday, Aug. 3	10.	10.	0.	6.66

Remarks.—Thunder storm on July 28; commenced at 7:24 P. M., ended at 8:35 P. M.; duration, one hour and eleven minutes. Rain occurred on 28th and 29th July, and on 1st, 2d and 3d August. Duration of actual raining, twenty-eight hours and fifty-five minutes. Depth fallen, 2.16 inches.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—McBRIEN, ALDERMAN.

ASSAULTS.

PATRICK ROONEY, of No. 70 Baxter-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer TOOMEY, of the Sixth Precinct, on the complaint of his wife ANN, who accused him of having struck her in the face with his fist, and also kicked her.

JOHN HALLORAN, of No. 126 Beekman-street, made complaint against JOHN FARLEY, who had been arrested by Officer COOPER, of the Second Precinct, for assault and battery, in having struck deponent several times in the face with his fist.

FRANCIS M'CABE was arrested yesterday by Officer O'NEIL, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having struck BERNARD WARD, of No. 25 Catharine-street, with his fist, resulting in two black eyes, besides other injuries.

All of these cases were temporarily disposed of, by sending the prisoners to the Special Sessions for trial.

EXCISE.

Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested PAUL CHRISTIANSON, of No. 464 Pearl-street, yesterday morning on a charge of having violated the Excise Law, in having exposed lager bier on the tables in his saloon for sale on the Sabbath. The accused elected to be tried at the Court of General Sessions, and gave bail in the sum of $100 to answer when summoned.

Officer CORRIGAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested AUGUSTIS L. NORRIS, proprietor of the Pearl-street House, (No. 309) on a similar charge, he having found the bar partially open yesterday morning, the beer pumps exposed and on "full tap," and also a lager bier barrel on the trestles. The accused was also committed for trial at the General Sessions, and admitted to bail in the sum of $100.

LARCENY OF SHOES.

Officer FOY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested MARY CLARKE, on Saturday evening, on the complaint of GEORGE B. FANCHER, of No. 162 Grand-street, and an employe of NELSON SAMMIS, at the above number. When arraigned before the acting magistrate, the complainant stated that the prisoner entered the store under pretence of purchasing shoes, instead of which she secreted five pairs of children's shoes, valued at $5, and attempted to carry the same away. When searched by the Police, the stolen property was found in her possession. MARY was locked up for trial at the Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

AN OLD GAME.

On the 25th of July, a youth named LOUIS KRUTZ went to the store of Mrs. LARNE, No. 244½ Third-avenue, and stated that Mr. SMITH, in Fifteenth-street, between First and Third avenues, desired three parasols sent to his house immediately, as the ladies of his family were on the point of leaving the City. The mythical Smith being thus in haste, a little son of Mrs. LARNE was at once dispatched with KRUTZ to take him the parasols. The two went off together, and, in Fifteenth-street, KRUTZ conducted the boy into a house, and, taking the parasols from him, went up stairs, telling the boy to wait for a moment. The boy more than obeyed instructions, but KRUTZ forgot to come back. After several days the conviction came to mind of Mrs. DARNE that she had been swindled, and she took Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, into her confidence, and gave him a description of KRUTZ. Meagre as that description was, the officer recognized in it an old acquaintance and he soon found KRUTZ, and, by further efforts, recovered the stolen property in two different pawnshops. KRUTZ acknowledged his guilt, and was sent to the Court of Special Sessions for trial. The parasols were valued at $14.

PETTY CRIME.

THEODORE HOLM, a fine-looking man of middle age, who was the parcel clerk at the dry-goods store of J. J. CAMPION & CO., was charged with stealing from the store two yards of muslin, valued at 70 cents. He acknowledged his guilt and was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—At 8:20 o'clock Yesterday morning MATTHEW MCKENNA, aged 42 years, and residing at No. 66 Mott-street, accidentally fell on the sidewalk on the corner of Hester and Mulberry streets, and fractured his leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer MCCORMACK, of the Fourteenth Precinct.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT RESIDENCE AND SAFE SEIZURE.—The actions of a detective connected with the Internal Revenue Department in seizing the residence and safe of a private citizen in the Sixteenth Ward, was annulled on Saturday evening last. The official, PERRY, in the early part of last week took possession of the private residence and safe of Mr. GUSTAVE BUHENNE, son-in-law of JOHN SCHNEIDER, lager-beer brewer, alleging that certain books of account in his possession would show the perpetration of extensive frauds against the Government on the part of SCHNEIDER. Mr. BUHENNE was absent at the time with his family at Sharon Springs. On his return the detective vacated the premises, first, however, sealing the safe in which the books are supposed to be concealed. Inquiry of the heads of the department as to the authority of the officer in taking such unusual measures, failed to elicit the fact as to who gave the direction for the seizure, and Mr. BUHENNE was authorized to remove the seals from his safe. Accordingly, on Saturday evening, in the presence of counsel and a number of friends, the safe was opened, and the contents disclosed, consisting of jewelry and family relics. The occasion was then improved by participating in an entertainment, during which speeches, songs and sentiment were indulged, and the act of the detective criticised in very plain terms. This officer has created a great sensation among the brewers of the Ward, who are honest and law abiding citizens, and not accustomed to be suspected of evading the statute.

THE MERRITT INQUEST.—A further hearing in this case was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner SMITH. It will be remembered that the bodies of Mrs. MERRITT and child were found in the slip of the Houston-street Ferry, foot of Grand-street, E. D., on the morning of the 29th ult. The lady, it is supposed, walked off the ferry-bridge on the Sunday evening previous, during the storm prevailing, supposing that the boat was in readiness. Two women, who it is alleged witnessed the affair, were subpœnaed as witnesses, and specially for their examination this sitting was held. They were not forthcoming, however, having temporarily left the city. The testimony of JOHN J. KEENY, ferry-master, was taken, but was not material beyond the fact that he believed the bridge-lights sufficient, and that the bridge-chain to prevent passengers from walking overboard had not been used. There was no man present to warn passengers. The proceeding was adjourned until Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

OPEN-AIR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Religious services were held in Leffert's Park yesterday, and attracted large congregations both in the forenoon and afternoon. Rev. WM. IRVINE held forth in the morning, and Rev. WM. MACKAY and Rev. JESSE GILBERT, known as the "boy preacher," in the afternoon.

The usual religious services were held on Fort Greene yesterday afternoon, at which addresses were made by Rev. Mr. WATERBURY and others. There was a large attendance.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—ANDREW BOWNE, who was taken into custody some time since, on the charge of having, as alleged, conspired with others, in an attempt to obtain $7,800 by means of false representations, was last week admitted to bail by the District-Attorney, and is now at large....The City Hall is undergoing a process of thorough overhauling preparatory to the resumption of active business in September. The basement portion of the building, where the Police Courts are held, will be remodeled and greatly improved....Officer REEVES, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, found a front basement window of the house of Mr. BABCOCK, No. 60 Montague-street, open about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. On examination he found that the place had been feloniously entered and ransacked from top to bottom. The family being absent from the City, the amount of property stolen could not be ascertained. ....Two colored men were arrested on Saturday; the first, named WILLIAM NORTON, for stealing a $10 greenback from Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS, of Crow Hill; and JAMES FISCHER, for stealing hens' eggs from the premises of RAPELYE BORRUM, in the Ninth Ward, (where he had been employed for several years,) selling them to a grocer. The proceeds were applied to his own use. Both were committed to answer......HENRY FERGUSON, a bricklayer, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $80 from JOHN QUIGLEY, in Navy-street. He was held to answer....JOHN MORAN attempted to rescue THOS. REGAN, who had been arrested for drunkenness by Officer TAYLOR on Saturday night, and was himself taken into custody and locked up.... A team of horses attached to a baker's wagon became frightened on Saturday while standing at the corner of Gold and Front streets, and ran away. The vehicle came in contact with a post, and was broken in pieces. The horses were badly hurt, but no person was injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The same quiet prevailed in Jersey City yesterday as has been observed since the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. In Hoboken there were a large number of visitors, but the only breach of the peace during the day was caused by a fight between two young men, and they were locked up. In Hudson City there were three arrests on Saturday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

SHOPLIFTING.—On Saturday evening JAMES and ELLEN O'BRIEN were arrested by Detective McWILLIAMS, charged with being accessory to the stealing of a valuable shawl from the store of Mr. WHITE, corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, Jersey City. They were committed to the County Jail for trial.

GRAND CONCERT.—The Hoboken Quartet Club, the winners of the second prize at Philadelphia, give a grand concert and ball at Otto Cottage Garden on Wednesday night of this week. Quite a number of delegates from the singing societies of Philadelphia are expected to be present.

THE NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUB VS. THE NEWARK.—The First Elevens of the above Clubs will play a match on Thursday and Friday next, the 8th and 9th inst., on the grounds of the New-York Club, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. Wickets pitched at 10 o'clock precisely.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, August 3.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10; 5,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $2; 800 bushels New Amber Illinois at $2 40, and 1,000 bushels New Indiana on private terms. CORN quiet and no sales; carloads held at 94c. for No. 1 Illinois. Other Grains scarce and quiet. CORNMEAL $2 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand; shorts $28@$34; Shipstuffs $28@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 5,900 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 2,860,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,010,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand: sales 11,000 bushels at $1 90@$1 95 for No. 2; $2 10@$2 20 for No. 1. CORN dull; 75c. for Mixed; 80c. for White. RYE declining; 45c. for new on the spot; 40c., sellers' option, this month. COTTON firm at 26c. for Middling. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS declining and irregular. MESS PORK declined to $23 in the forenoon, but closed at $23 25, and with a firmer feeling. BULK MEATS lower: sales at 10¾c.@12¾c.; closed asking 11c.@13c. and firmer. Sales of BACON to a limited extent at 12c. for Shoulders; 14c. for Sides; 15¾c.@15½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar Cured Hams, 19c.; and 15½c. for common. LARD dull at 12½c. BUTTER steady at 18c.@20c. CHEESE dull at 11c.@12c. GROCERIES steady. LINSEED dull at 36c.@38c. Gold 139⅜ buying.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

TOBACCO active, COTTON and HEMP unchanged. FLOUR declining; Extra, $7 75; Double Extra, $10; Choice, $10 75@$11 75; Fancy, $12@$12 75. WHEAT steady; Choice Spring, $1 50@$1 52½; Good and Prime Fall, $1 70@$1 72½; Choice, $1 75@1 85; White, $1 90@$2. CORN firm; 75c. for common Mixed; 85c.@87c. for choice Yellow and Mixed White; 90c.@93c. for good White; 95c.@$1 for Choice and Fancy White. OATS declining; 53c.@55c. for new; 70c. for old. RYE declining; sales at 90c.@95c. PROVISIONS heavy; Mess Pork, $24. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.; LARD, 12½c. for choice in tierces. WHISKY firm. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour; 14,000 sacks Wheat; 7,000 bush. Oats; 5,500 bush. Rye.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 3.

COTTON unchanged; stock scarce. COFFEE dull; stock large and held above buyers' views; no sales. FLOUR dull, but firm; good Superfine $10@$10 75; good extra, $12@$12 50; ordinary, $11 25@$11 50. WHEAT firm and scarce; White, $2 25@$2 85 for inferior to choice; $2 20@$2 for common to choice. CORN dull, and scarce and lower; White, $1 15@$1 20; Yellow, $1 13@$1 15; mixed Western $1@$1 08 for common to good. OATS firm at 75c.@80c. for new, and 83c.@84c. for old. SUGAR steady at 11¼c.@11¾c. for fair to good refining. PROVISIONS quiet, and firm at unchanged prices. WHISKY—Sales of free at $2@$2 10, and bonded at 32c.@35c. It has been raining here since yesterday afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

COTTON firm; sales 950 bales; Low Middlings, 25c.@25½c.; receipts, 38 bales; exports, 3,255 bales; SUGAR—Choice Louisiana 16½c.; prime to choice Cuba 15c. CUBA MOLASSES 48c.@55c. FLOUR nominal; superfine $9 50. CORN firm; Yellow Mixed $1 05; White Mixed $1 20; White $1 25. OATS—None in first hands; nominally $1 15@$1 20. PORK quiet, $26. BACON dull; prices tend upward; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides 16c.@16½c. Choice Sugar-cured HAMS 21c.@23½c. Prime LARD, in tierces, 13½c.; keg, 14½c. Gold 140. Sterling Exchange 152@155. New-York Sight Exchange ½ premium.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 at 83c.@85c. CORN quiet. 89c. for No. 1, 84½c.@85c. for No. 2. OATS dull and declined 10c.; sales at 60c.@63c. RYE unsettled, and declined 4c.@5c.; sales at 95c.@$1 for No. 1. PROVISIONS nominal. CATTLE quiet; $7 25@$7 75 for first-class steers. Live HOGS dull; $6 75@$6 95 for good smooth. SHEEP dull; $3 75@$4 for the best. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 1,160 bushels Wheat, 132,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull; City Doubles, $10 25@$11 50; Country do., $9 75@$10; Extras, $9@$9 50. WHEAT unsettled; No. 2 at $2; No. 3 at $1 80. OATS firmer; 70c.@75c. for No. 2. CORN steady; 85c. for No. 1 old. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

TOBACCO—Firmer; sales 100 hhds., lugs, $3@$5. FLOUR declining; A No. 1 New, $10 75. WHEAT—Prime New, $1 75@1 90. CORN declining; 90c.@91c. for Prime shelled, delivered. OATS in bulk, 80c. MESS PORK, $24. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c., packed. COTTON, 23c., Raw. WHISKY nominal.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT—Receipts to-day, 25,000 bushels, at $2 20 for White Michigan. CORN—Receipts to-day, 6,000 bushels; market firm but not active; 94c. for fresh receipts of No. 1; 88c. for No. 2. OATS, 55c. for new to arrive.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 3.

COTTON quiet; sales 9 bales; quotations nominally unchanged; ; receipts 109 bales.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

COTTON scarce. 26c.@27c. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS, 75c.@80c. FLOUR $9 50@$7. PORK, $25 75@$26. BACON unchanged; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 14c.@15c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 3.

COTTON in active demand; lower grades neglected; sales 160 bales; receipts 90 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

COTTON—Factors claim full rates; stock on sale light; sales 500 bales; Low Middlings, 23½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 3.

COTTON quiet but steady; sales 52 bales; Middlings 25c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 53 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅛; Gold, 140¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXCELLENT BOOK to take to the sea-side, into the country, or to read at home, is Mrs. Child's new "Romance of the Republic," which bids fair to rival "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in popularity as it does in merit. It is full of incidents, brilliant descriptions, graphic characterization—and whatever goes to make a novel interesting and valuable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Nestorian	July 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Dublin	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Russia	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	July 27	Bremen	New-York.
Denmark	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereira	Aug. 1	Havre	New-York.
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 3	London	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Persia	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Baltic	Aug. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Cimbria	Aug. 10	New-York	Hamburg.
St. Laurent	Aug. 10	New-York	Brest.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Steamer	Date	To
Eagle	Aug. 8	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 10	Aspinwall.
Corsica	Aug. 10	Nassau.
Nevada	Aug. 10	San Juan del Norte.
Irene	Aug. 10	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mail	Time
East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 4—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Fry, Miss Jones, Robert Boone, Miss Ross, John S. Ayrton and 6 children, Wm. Findlay and son, Mrs. M. A. and Master Harmston, Mrs. C. H. Williams, T. D. De Bowens, wife and 2 daughters, Mrs. H. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson and 4 children, Adolph Berg, A. Pessan, H. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Richar and 2 servants, T. Bell, W. H. Coles, Joseph Frazer, S. Thomas, J. Dalrymple, G. H. Heap, Adolphus Geeler, Mr. Curtas, G. Beretta, H. T. Cooper, Geo. Murcott, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. M. Corvile, Robert Frost, E. A. Giller, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Rev. A. Magno, A. G. Benditti, Allen Haggart, Geo. Horn, H. Allen, G. Stevenson, E. Hey and daughter, Mr. Delano, Fred. Meal, Rev. James Driscoll, James O'Reilly, James M. Connsek, Thomas Bradley, Peter Kearney, B. H. Burnett, Ben. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, and 686 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Mrs. L. J. Locke, Miss Florence Locke, Mrs. Bullock, Miss L. Bullock, S. B. Edmunds, Mrs. F. M. Hall, child and servant, Mrs. Cheevis and 2 daughters, Chas. Ellis, J. T. Brown, J. W. Randall, H. A. Stults, Mrs. M. H. Wade, Miss Florence Wade, Miss Susie Wade, Master Wade, Mrs. E. A. Taber and 4 children, Miss E. L. Kidd, L. Gazan, James Doran, F. A. Pomeroy, C. A. Hall, Mrs. C. A. Hall, Miss Lizzie Dunwell, Mrs. McConnell and child, two Sisters of Charity, Mrs. J. C. Pierce and four children, E. E. Hertz and wife, J. Waxelbaum and wife, S. F. Colding, Jacob Leisner, S. H. Eckman and family, J. M. Elliott, J. Washburn, Miss S. Ferguson, A. Epstein, A. Vetsburg, H. D. Heatman, G. W. Puling, O. N. Dana, E. Hirsch, David Bell, M. C[illegible], C. White, Wm. Barnwell, J. M. Balkum, Mr. Goldsmith, A. W. Morgan, J. N. Collins, A. Smith, Mr. Long, E. A. Swartz, and 16 steerage.

In steamship Geo. Washington, from New-Orleans—Miss McKay, Mrs. Mack and servant, A. F. Simmons, M. Piazza, Mrs. Allemart and child, Judge E. T. Fellows, wife, child and servant, D. Wallace, J. Wallace, G. o. L. Bright and wife, John Richardson and daughter, Mrs. A. Savage and daughter, Miss A. Brewer, Mrs. Letta, C. Williams, T. Walker, G. Walker, C. De Reyter, Miss E. Whitmore, Miss P. Harris, Mrs. J. R. Conway, child and servant, E. A. Yorke and wife, Jos. Herzog, Thos. Hare, S. Saloshen, Chas. Hurley, Mrs. C. L. Jackson, G. Holmes, L. Rodeman, J. H. Halpin, John Bendemogh, D. Stone, Dr. J. Effler, Mrs. S. H. Cunningham, S. B. Griffen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon sets....10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate... 1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool July 24, and Queenstown 25th, at 4 A. M., with mdse. and 774 passengers to John G. Dale. July 27, lat. 51 12, lon. 21 20, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 51 22, lon. 24 55, steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; 4th inst., lat. 41 30, lon. 72 26, steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool; Arago, do. for Havre, and Bellona, do. for London.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced very heavy weather south of Hatteras. Aug. 1, 40 miles southwest of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Leo, bound S.; 2d, lat. 35 03, lon. 75 20, fell in with steam yacht Alice Riggs, in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros. 2d inst., off the South Shoals, encountered a hurricane beginning at E. S. E., and going around to S. and W. S. W., which lasted for four hours with great violence, and received some damage.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 3d inst., at 4 A. M., passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Warren, Averill, St. Jago, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to master. July 17, Mrs. Averill, Captain's wife, died of typhus fever.

Brig O. Cuttes, Wilson, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Alamo, Chase, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York.

Aug. 4—Arr. bark Fredonia, Fayal; brig Rainbow, Barbados.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Sld. steamers Champion and Saragossa, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; brig Modesta, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3.—Arr. brig Edith, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

Aug. 4.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports the arrival in the Chesapeake Bay of the brigs Blue Wave, from Port-au-Prince, with sugar, and the Matilda B., from the West Indies, with guano, both for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Report of pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8: Aug. 2, lat. 40 30, lon. 72, encountered a hurricane from E., the wind veering around to N., the boat under bare poles, driving before it at a fearful rate, a heavy cross sea from all directions making it difficult to hold on from being washed or blown overboard; at 4:30 P. M. brought the boat by the wind under a small piece of the storm trysail set on the mainmast; the heaviest part of the gale lasted about three hours, the barometer falling fourtenths in one hour and a half; 3d, off Shinecock, fell in with a lot of wrecked stuff, consisting of the entire top of a vessel's house or cabin, painted a flesh color, with green border, the companion slide painted blue; on a piece of joiner work on which was a hook, found a silver patent lever watch, with a black silk guard attached; No. of watch, 40,974, M. J. Tobias, maker; the vessel had evidently foundered the day before; supposed her to be a coal-loaded schooner.

The Bremen steamship America—arrived Saturday night—when coming up from Quarantine Sunday morning, ran on Oyster Island, where she now lies. She will probably have to discharge a part of her cargo before coming off.

LOSS OF STEAM YACHT ALICE RIGGS—Capt. Barker, hence for Baracoa July 29.—Had fine weather up to 1st inst., in lat. 34 33, lon. 74 55, when it was found that the steamer had sprung a leak, in which condition was in with by steamship Virgo, Capt. Bulkley, from Savannah for New-York, on 2d inst., and taken in tow, but the donkey engine giving out, was obliged to abandon her at 11 A. M. in a sinking condition, when all hands were taken on board the Virgo and brought to New-York. The yacht was owned by Jacob Lorillard, of New-York City.

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THE UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK

DOWLING'S, No. 726 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 465, Aug. 3, 1867.

64, 5, 9, 20, 29, 51, 66, 62, 75, 8, 16, 31, 24.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 466, Aug. 3, 1867.

55, 78, 57, 77, 12, 32, 40, 34, 74, 42, 31, 30, 68.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, Aug. 3, 1867.

67, 34, 9, 28, 65, 52, 12, 74, 24, 81, 72, 40, 32.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 390, Aug. 3, 1867.

77, 53, 65, 12, 25, 38, 76, 16, 67, 7, 59, 23, 64.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

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